Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877. NUMBER 48.

W ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. ADVERTISING AGENTS 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Advertising Contracts can be made.

LBOW ROOM.

New Book. Just pub- [illegible] the field. This [illegible] is profusely illus- [illegible] pictures by Arthur [illegible] reason of its beauty and [illegible] book published possessing [illegible] make BIG WAGES [illegible] Tempting terms and cir- [illegible] J. M. STODDART [illegible] Street, Philadelphia.

[illegible] own town. Terms and $5 out- [illegible] HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY

ENTEN'L EXHIBITION

[illegible] One Agent [illegible] This is the only authen- [illegible] Send for [illegible] NATIONAL PUBLISHING

[illegible] at home. Agents wanted. Outfit [illegible] TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

Ready for Agents. The

ENNIAL EXPOSITION

RIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

[illegible] its HISTORY, GRAND [illegible] CURIOSITIES, [illegible] Profusely Illustrat d, [illegible] very cheap. Selling [illegible] 5,000 AGENTS wanted. Send for [illegible] Get the only reliable history. [illegible] 733 Sansom St., Phila. [illegible] PREMATURE [illegible] "official" [illegible] will happen in August and Sep-

[illegible] Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts. [illegible] L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

[illegible] Week to Agents. Samples FREE. [illegible] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$20 [illegible] at home. Samples worth $5 [illegible] STINSON & Son, Portland, Me.

Little Rock

and Fort Smith

RAILWAY

—HAS—

OR SALE

[illegible] Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, [illegible] Lands, Wood Lands some Prai- [illegible] Lands, and Uplands, on terms [illegible] per cent. discount for cash, [illegible] maps and pamphlets, apply [illegible] SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little

[illegible] with name, 10 cts. Samples for [illegible] J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N. J.

ANTED IMMEDIATELY

[illegible] men and women to learn [illegible] Situations guar- [illegible] with stamp, SHERMAN TELE-

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. [illegible] DOLLAR QUARTERLY DRAW- [illegible] Tuesd y, January 2, 1877.

State LOTTERY COMPANY.

[illegible] regularly incorporated by [illegible] the State for Educational pur- [illegible] Capital of 1,000,000, to which [illegible] will take place [illegible] 1877 opens with the fol-

CAPITAL PRIZE, $15,000.

1 PRIZE $5,000

PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO $65,625.

TICKETS AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

[illegible] CHAS. T. HOWARD, New Orleans, La. [illegible] 317 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERLY DRAWING on Feb'y 4, [illegible] Capital Prize $30,000.

TOR'S NOTICE.—On Dec. [illegible] motion of A. V. Barker, [illegible] Court of Cambria County ap- [illegible] auditor, to report distri- [illegible] the hands of Charles Hux- [illegible] his first account,) [illegible] entitled to receive the [illegible] or be debarred

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

TOR'S NOTICE.—The un- [illegible] having been appointed Au- [illegible] Common Pleas of Cambria [illegible] in the hands of F. H. [illegible] Ebensburg, on [illegible] of JANUARY next, at [illegible] or be debar-

E. D. KERR, Auditor.

SOLUTION NOTICE.—The [illegible] heretofore existing between [illegible] the mercantile business was [illegible] on the first day of [illegible] be found at the Ebens- [illegible] All indebted are re- [illegible] and settling the

SAMUEL BAXTER,
WM. S. BAXTER.

Dec. 4, 1876.-6t.

INISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MICHAEL FORD, dec'd. [illegible] on the estate of Mi- [illegible] township, Cambria [illegible] to the under- [illegible] all persons [illegible] having claims [illegible] properly authenticated

J. BEARER, Administrator.

CUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of BENJ. BYERS, dec'd. [illegible] of Benjamin [illegible] township, Cambria county, [illegible] granted to the undersigned, [illegible] indebted to said [illegible] for settlement.

JOHN S. McKIERNAN, Executor.

CUTOR'S NOTICE.

of JOHN BRADLEY, dec'd. [illegible] letters testamentary on [illegible] Bradley, late of Allegheny [illegible] deceased, the under- [illegible] payment without delay, and [illegible] settlement.

HENRY MANSFIELD.

Twp., Dec. 8, 1876.-6t.

M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, [illegible] Office on Centre street, [illegible] High street. [aug.27,'72.]

1877!

THE

WEEKLY POST

The Pittsburgh Weekly Post for 1877 will be found to be the largest, cheapest and best family and political journal published in the country, a position it has long held, and will be an improvement over former years in all respects.

The GREATEST POLITICAL CRISIS

That ever threatened our institutions is now upon us, and as the liberties of the people depend upon a free, untrammeled and outspoken Newspaper Press, it is to the interest of all that they sustain and support it and at the same time put themselves in possession of that knowledge of men and current events, so essential to intelligent action on the part of free men, exercising the inestimable blessing of the elective franchise.

AMONG THE LEADING FEATURES

That it will lay before its readers may be enumerated:

I. All the current news of the day from all quarters of the world, by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed, arranged and edited.

II. Full reports of the proceedings of Congress, with Special Correspondence from the National Capital, full Legislative Reports, and the most complete presentation of all the current events in connection with the great Presidential struggle which has been transferred to the halls of Congress.

III. Correspondence from various points, and from Local Correspondents in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere, on matters of local news and local interest.

IV. Choice Literary matter for the home circle and fireside, and all that class of topics so essential to the instruction and amusement of the household.

V. The latest, fullest and most reliable Market Reports from all the commercial centres while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

VI. Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features suggested by events as they occur.

IN ALL POLITICAL MATTERS

THE POST will advocate the principles of the Democratic party, as the only means offered for genuine, thorough, perfect and lasting Reform. It will inculcate a steadfast reliance upon the original principles of our political system as the only sound basis of all needed improvements therein: an unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union, a scrupulous fidelity to the spirit as well as the letter of our laws, and a sleepless vigilance in maintaining all the great safeguards of

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

It will seek to mitigate and not to aggravate the evils inseparable from Party Government in a Free Country: to promote good and not ill-feeling among our fellow citizens of all creeds and colors, all sections and sects: and to advance both by its precepts and by its precepts and by its example the reign of Reason and of Law over Prejudice and Passion in all our public action and in the discussion of all public affairs.

The DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the Globe.

OUR TERMS,

(WITH POSTAGE PAID.)

THE DAILY POST, per year..........$9 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year..........2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER..........1 50

Money may be sent by Drafts, Post-office Orders, or by Registered Letter.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

CHEAPEST and BEST!

The Harrisburg

DAILY AND WEEKLY PATRIOT

FOR 1877.

To all new subscribers and to all present subscribers renewing their subscriptions

The Daily Patriot

Will be sent at the following rates:

1 copy, 1 year, postage prepaid..........$7 00
2 copies (in club), postage prepaid..........12.00
5 " " " "..........27.50
10 " " " "..........50.00
1 copy during the session of the Legislature..........2.00
1 copy, 1 year, and 1 copy, 1 year, of either HARPER'S MONTHLY or HARPER'S BAZAR, postage paid on both..........9.25

The Weekly Patriot

Will be sent at the following rates:

1 copy, 1 year, postage prepaid..........$2.00
4 copies, " " "..........6.00
10 " " " "..........10.00
15 " " " " and 1 copy to getter up of club..........15.00
25 copies, 1 year, postage prepaid, and 1 copy to getter up of club..........22.50
1 copy, 1 year, and 1 copy, 1 year, of either HARPER'S MONTHLY or HARPER'S BAZAR, postage prepaid on both..........4.50

The subscription price of HARPER'S MONTHLY and HARPER'S BAZAR is $4.00 each, thus securing the subscriber a copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT for 50 cents in addition to what he would have to pay for either of Harper's publications.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, either by check or post-office order.

Now is the time to subscribe. Get all the news and the best of reading matter at less cost than anywhere else by sending your subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY PATRIOT. Address,

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
[12-22.-4t.] HARRISBURG, PA.

FINE DISPLAY OF ELEGANT

HOLIDAY GOODS!

—AT—

Wattles & Sheafer's,

54 Fifth Av., near Wood St.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE now offer the HOLIDAYS the most complete stock of fine

Jewelry, Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, Stone Cameos, Onyx and Pearl Goods.

WATCHES AND CHAINS.
STERLING SILVER WARE.
FRENCH AND VIENNA
FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, &C.

At the sign of the BIG CLOCK on the sidewalk. All goods bought *direct* from manufacturers at lowest *cash* prices, and will be sold *cheaper than ever.* [12-8.-1m.]

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife CLEMENTINE CROUSE has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts she may contract unless compelled to do so by law.

JOHN CROUSE.

Chest Springs, Dec. 15, 1876.-3t.

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (late of Carrolltown,) now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post-office.

July 14, 1876.-tf.

GOD PITY THE POOR.

The wild rushing wings of the tempest are sweeping
The frost-fettered land like a spirit of wrath;
The fierce, icy breath with keen arrows is piercing
The breasts of the wand'rers who stand in his path;
The earth in a trance lies enshrouded in silence,
The storm king knocks loudly at window and door;
The prayer of the pitiful fervently rises—
God shelter the homeless and pity the poor!

God pity the poor who are wearily sitting
By desolate hearth-stones, cold, cheerless and bare,
From which the last ember's pale flicker has faded,
Like Hope dying out in the midst of despair;
Who look on the wide world and see it a desert,
Where ripple no waters, no green branches wave,
Who see in the future as dark as the present
No rest but the death-bed, no home but the grave.

God pity the poor when the eddying snow-drifts
Are whirled by the wrath of the winter winds by,
Like showers of leaves from the pallied star lilies
That float in the depths of the blue lake on high;
For though they are draping the broad earth in beauty,
And veiling some flaw in each gossamer fold,
That beauty is naught to the mother whose children
Are crouching around her in hunger and cold.

God pity the poor, for the wealthy are often
As hard as the winter, and cold as its snow;
While fortune makes sunshine and summer around them,
They care not for others nor think of their woe;
Or if from their plenty a trifle be given,
So doubting, grudgingly, often 'tis doled,
That to the receiver their "charity" seemeth
More painful than hunger, more bitter than cold.

God pity the poor! for though all men are brothers,
Though all say "*Our* Father," not *mine*, when they pray,
The proud ones of earth turn aside from the lowly,
As if they were fashioned of different clay;
They see not in those who in meekness and patience
Toil, poverty, pain, without murmer endure,
The image of Him whose first couch was a manger,
Who chose for our sakes to be homeless and poor.
—*Young Crusader.*

THE DEAD LETTER ROMANCE.

A TRUE STORY.

It was very long ago—as far back as 1835, if the old clerks in the New York Postoffice remember correctly—that she first began to come to the geneal delivery window—a modest, plain-clad lady, with a sweet, sober face, and a gentle manner. She was as regular as the moon, and like the moon came monthly, generally on the first Saturday of each month, and always found a letter awaiting her, folded in the same sort of an envelope; always addressed in the same cramped, angular hand, to

MARIA H. RUSSELL,
NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

It was always a "drop-letter," one of the many thousands that found their way through the little crevice in the wall daily, and no one ever knew who brought it; although, when the regularity of her visits began to attract attention, the unknown correspondent was carefully watched for about the first Friday of every month. But it was never known who brought that strange yellow envelope, nor did any one ever get a glimpse of its contents, although its outside was examined with curiosity a great many times. And the mysterious letter passed along like the thousands of daily messages of love and hate, of mortification and pleasure, of good cheer and evil bidding—the duns, remittances and promises to pay.

Years passed. The delivery clerks were changed one after another; some of them died; others were promoted; some went to other employment; but as each left he told the story of the strange woman to his successor as a part of the instructions of the office, and the new clerks soon become familiar with he visits as the months went by.

She was often questioned; inquisitive glances were often cast into her face, and several times she was followed by curious fellows; but no one ever discovered whence she came or whither she went.

One day a new clerk who had concieved a scheme to discover her identity told her he was not sure the letter belonged to her, as he knew other ladies in the city of the same name, and asked her if there was not some one in the neighborhood whom she could call to identify her.

"I am a stranger in this part of the city, sir," was her quiet, dignified reply, "but I have been here a good many times and never before was asked to prove my identity. If it will be any satisfaction to you I will describe the appearance of the letter I expect—but wait; I am quite sure it will correspond with this one"—and she took from a little reticule she always carried the one she had received a month before.

A whole generation had passed away. Men and women had been born and buried, but still the queer letters came, and were called for by the queer woman. The clerks in the postoffice had heard of her from those who had preceded them, and her mysterious appearances had gained a romance with age, and strange stories that had been invented by the clerks long before were told of her as true.

Her face was smooth and round and placid when she first came, but it was getting wrinkled, and her hair was getting gray. One time, only once for twenty years, as nearly as could be remembered, she failed to come, and one, two, three letters were waiting for her in the pigeon hole. The clerk did not advertise them nor send them to the Dead Letter Office with the rest, for he knew if Maria Russell was living she would come for them in time, and if she was dead, nothing could be gained by hurrying them off to the great morgue where all unclaimed letters go. But after four months her familiar face appeared at the window again, and the clerk was as glad to see her as if she had been an old friend. But it was not the face he used to see. Its calm smoothness was shrunken; its fullness was wasted; there were deep drawn lines around the mouth and eyes, and the fresh flush had turned to a wan paleness. A friendly greeting was on the tongue of the clerk as he turned to meet her; but when he saw how pale she was, how wasted, and how the calm expression of the face had been erased and covered with the autograph of pain, he suppressed the cordial words that were pushing his lips open, and simply remarked:

"You have been sick?"

"Yes, I have been sick," she said, and gathering her letters in her hand she left the window, and, like a snowflake in the sea, melted away into the surging waves of humanity that was roaring in the street outside.

After this she came regularly again, but the paleness never left her face, and the wrinkles lengthened and deepened instead of growing less.

The clerks began to talk of her changed appearance, and concluded that she was suffering from some cause, they could not decide just what, although there were plenty of reasons suggested, and it was concluded at an informal meeting behind the wall of boxes in the postoffice one day, that the next time she came it was their duty to find out if she was needing anything that they with their ill filled purses could supply. So when she came the clerk who happened to be at the window held her letter in his hand a moment to delay her, and said with a great deal of trepidation—for the mystery of her life and the distant self-possession of her manner discouraged any inquisitive attacks.

"I pray you to excuse me, madam; but I thought that if you were in any sort of need—"

"I am very well cared for, thank you," she interrupted. "You have a letter for me, I see."

And she was gone again.

The clerk went back to his fellows, and being a person of pride, related the incident with some details that were not supplied in the occurrence. He said he had tendered the lady in their name, as delicately as possible, any aid that she might need, explaining to her that they had learned from long association to feel an interest in her, and hoped if she was in want of any of the necessaries of life, or if she needed assistance of any kind, that they would assist her to the extent of their abilities.

The clerks applauded the deftness with which their fellow had performed the duty and inquired anxiously for her reply.

"She told me," he said, "that she was in good circumstances, and was not just now in want of any assistance, but, with our permission, she would remember our kind offer, and if ever in need would not hesitate to call upon us."

And if she had been a heroine formerly she became a goddess from that hour out—a goddess in an old-fashioned, shabby leghorn bonnet, a rusty broche shawl, and a riticule like the one their grandmother carried. But she was as divine to those habit-hardened postoffice clerks as ever was St. Cecelia to the tone poets of the mediæval, or St. Agatha to the suffering women of the church. The gray hair of the goddess had grown much thinner in the last few years, her eyes were sinking back under her temples and growing dim, and the hands that clasped the letter as each month came around were getting very guant and shriveled.

The war came on, the mails were laden down with messages of sorrow and bereavement; the clerks were hurried off as soldiers, and the widows and sisters of those whose places they went to fill came into the postoffice to do the public service: but the wan old woman came just the same as ever, and the yellow wrapped letter was always waiting her there.

The war was over; the clerks who went out to fight came back limping and armless, to inquire after the mysterious friend. She was still coming, but soon after, in March, 1865, she was seen for the last time. The letter came as usual, one of the first days of April, but no one called for it. The clerk, who was a lady, then put it aside as if it was too good for its company, and kept it near the window, so that it would be ready when Maria Russell came. Another month went by, and another letter came, which was put away with its mate. Two more months and two more letters, and four of them were lying there in a pile waiting for the queer old woman—"the mysterious woman of the delivery window" they called her now—to come for them. How often those letters were examined. How closely the address and the seal were scanned, how they were held up to the light so that maybe a word of their contents might be discovered. What a temptation they were.

The chief of the delivery office ordered them advertised.

"No," said the clerks. "She will come for them. She knows they are here. She must be sick or something. She has come for them for thirty years, and they never have been advertised yet. Let them wait another month."

So they waited another month, two more, and still the queer old woman didn't come. And they had not been advertised. On a long list in the newspapers, near the bottom, under the head of "Ladies' letters," were these words:

Russell, Maria H., 6.

People glancing at them—almost everybody looks over the list of advertised letters to see if by some chance one belonging to them had strayed in among the vagabonds, and the people remarked:

"I wonder who Maria Russell is; she has six letters advertised."

To the clerks in the postoffice it seemed a shame that old Mrs. or Miss (perhaps she was an old maid) Russell's letters should be advertised, and stuck off into a dirty corner with a lot of soiled envelopes, and there was quite an indignation meeting held over the matter. But still the queer old woman did not come.

"Perhaps she is dead," they said, "poor thing. Perhaps she is dead."

But if there were whispers of displeasure when the letters were advertised, there was a storm of wrath when the clerk announced that they must be sent to the dead letter office. The postmaster was appealed to. He was a man of business, and didn't care much for romance, so he said the letters must go, and the rules of the department carried out, and that the seventh letter which had come in since the six were advertised must go with them.

But through all the sorrow there was gleaming the sunshine of relief. At the dead letter office it would be found out what these mysterious envelopes contained. And the lady who made up the packages for the dead-letter office pinned this note to Maria Russell's seven letters:

"These are very peculiar letters. They belong to a woman who has been coming to the postoffice regularly every month for thirty years; but she has ceased to come, and we think she is dead. Whoever opens these letters will confer a great favor by informing the clerks of New York postoffice of their contents, as we have a great curiosity to know who Maria Russell is, or was, and something about the person who has been sending her these letters regularly for so long."

This note was submitted to a convention of clerks and declared unanimously to be the proper thing. A reply was awaited anxiously. Before it came two more letters had followed their fellows in, and were waiting for Maria Russell; but she never came to get them, and they were sent off like the rest to have their secrets revealed at the great mail morgue at Washington.

Finally there came addressed to "the clerks of the New York postoffice," and it was opened by the first person included in that category into whose hands it came. That person read the inclosure hurriedly through, and called a convention, to which he read the following:

"Although it is directly against the rules of the office, I take the responsibility of gratifying your curiosity. Nine letters addressed to Maria H. Russel have come to my hands. Each one contains a brief note, calling attention to an inclosure without date or signature. Each inclosure was a five dollar bill. We have a great deal of curiosity ourselves here to learn something about this strange matter. Won't some of you write us what you know? and if any further disclosures are made we will inform you."

Here was a romance, indeed. Nine unsigned notes, each with a similar inclosure or money. Was it possible, they thought, that for thirty years these same sort of letters, with the same inclosures, had been coming to Maria Russell. And why didn't they stop, if since she was dead, as she certainly must be. The whole postoffice was excited and perplexed in its efforts to find a solution of this mystery. But there was no clue to Mrs. or Miss Russell; no clue to her mysterious correspondent. I cannot repeat the many theories that were advanced, or the many speculations that were put out to explain the matter; but each was a different one, and each had as good ground for believing his the true one as any other, because none of them had any ground at all. To add to the mystery, some one brought in a daily paper which contained the following advertisement;

PERSONAL.—Any person having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Maria H. Russell, who has been a resident of this city for thirty years, will relieve a terrible anxiety by communicating with C. B. R., Postoffice.

What a sensation that personal made in the Postoffice Department. Here at least was a clue to the unknown correspondent who was wondering why he had received no acknowledgement to his letters for nine months; and to add to the excitement another letter, in the same pale-yellow style of envelope, addressed in the same similar chirography, was tossed with hundreds of others to the distributor's table, where it came to light. Fifty letters were addressed to "C. B. R.," each of which stated that they had important information concerning Maria H. Russell; but before many of them were mailed it leaked out that the personal was put in the papers by one of the clerks, who hoped to reach in advance of his fellows a clue to the mystery. But nothing satisfactory resulted even from the personal. Several Maria Russell's turned up to answer it, and were very much disgusted to find they weren't the persons wanted; but it brought no clue to the curious old lady and her curious correspondent.

Four, five, six years went by, and each month brought as regularly as the month came around a letter for Maria H. Russell. The reverence with which these letters were treated was a new feature in the postoffice department. It was a satisfaction even to handle them and feel of the thin, limsy inclosure, and with what agony of interest they were advertised, and finally sent away to the Dead Letter Office each thirty days to be deposited with the others, just like them that had gone before.

One day nearly two years ago a clerk in the postoffice told a friend who was connected with a newspaper of the circumstances, and a brief statement of facts was published. The paragraph was widely quoted—republished in almost every paper in the United States. And with this publication the letters stopped coming. The last one was postmarked March 4, 1875. It is thought that the mysterious correspondent saw the paragraph, and knew in that way that Maria Russell was dead—for she must be dead, or she would have called for her letters in the years that had gone since she got the last.

But it may be asked why the unknown correspondent doesn't send to the Dead Letter Office and claim his money—the money he sent so faithfully each month to Maria Russell, even for ten years after she was dead and gone. A large number of claims have been made for the money since the publication last year, and a variety of singular stories have been told to account for the manner in which the correspondence was conducted.

One man wrote to inform the postoffice department that he was the person who had been sending the money to Maria Russell these forty years agone, but as his manuscript was in every way dissimilar from that in the original letters he was at once considered an imposter.

A man in Sturgis, Michigan, has told the strangest story and put in the strongest claim. He says that he is one of a family of five children, four brothers and one daughter. In 1835 his father and mother separated, the father taking the boys and the mother the girl, and the father agreeing to pay $5 a month for his daughter's support as long as he lived, but to have no communication with her in any way whatever. He says, this man in Michigan, that his father used to send the money in the manner described as long as he lived with him, but having some differences about 1846, they, the father and son, separated, the latter going West, where he has resided ever since, without having heard once from the rest of his family. He said he was in no need of the money, but would like very much to know if the strange correspondents were his father and sister. He could identify the writing, he thought, if they would send him one of the letters.

Mr. Russell's letter was strongly indorsed by several prominent residents of Sturgis, who bore testimony to his good character and general worthiness.

Mr. Dallas, the Superintendant of the Dead Letter Office, replied that while he greatly desired to oblige Mr. Russell, it was not permitted to send any of the letters out of the office; but if Mr. Russell was ever in Washington he would be glad to give him any information in his power, and show him any papers in the department relating to the case. The law required that these letters and their contents be reclaimed in three years. At the end of which time the money enclosures revert to the United States Treasury, from which they cannot be recovered without a special act of Congress.

On a recent visit to the Dead Letter Office I saw the silent, inanimated relics of this strange mystery. A pile of plain, yellow envelopes, marked with some hieroglyphics peculiar to the dead letter men, indicating their reference to the books of the bureau. If they could talk what a strange story they might tell. What a theme for romance are these dead letters—dead in every respect. Forlorn, too, the speechless wanderers, with neither their writer nor their intended recipient to reclaim them, I opened one of them—there was no date, no signature; and written in the centre of a page of blue note paper, with pale ink, in an old fashioned hand that appeared to have been uncertain with age, were these few unsuggestive words:

"I enclose you the money as usual. I will send more the first of next month.—You need not write."

◆

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A week or two since a gentleman who resides in this vicinity went to Philadelphia and put up at a hotel, and while resting after tea in the reception room, overheard two gentlemen conversing in regard to a trial then in progress before one of the courts of that city. Our neighbor learned from this conversation that a man had obtained money upon his wife's property, the wife giving a mortgage. The money was spent in dissipation, the wife became a raving maniac, and was confined in the asylum, where she now is; the husband died, and that the children of this unfortunate couple were furnished with a guardian by the court, who was maintaining the suit then being tried, against the holder of the mortgage on the ground that the wife was not of legal age when the instrument was executed. The gentleman then recollected that a niece of his, who left this vicinity when a child, had married a man of the same name as the one mentioned as having squandered his wife's patrimony, and concluded to investigate. He made his way to the court house on the following morning, and to his intense surprise and gratification was the very person needed to establish, to a certainty, the age of the unfortunate woman, and save to her worse than orphaned children property valued at $2,500. Did the God of the fatherless and the orphan, the friend and helpmate of the poor and oppressed, direct our neighbor to the city of Philadelphia and cause him to appear at the proper time, or was it chance—blind chance?—*Muncy Luminary.*

◆

THE FIRST HE'D HEARD ABOUT IT.—A blacksmith, having failed in business, a friend, to enable him to start again, loaned him some iron, which a creditor attached at the forge. The friendly owner sued in trover for his iron. Rufus Choate appeared for him, and pictured the cruelty of the sheriff's proceeding as follows:

"He arrested the arm of industry as it fell towards the anvil; he put out the breath of his bellows; he extinguished the fire upon his hearthstone. Like pirates in a gale at sea, his enemies swept everything by the board, leaving him, gentlemen of the jury, not so much—not so much as a horseshoe to nail upon his doorpost to keep the witches off."

The tears came into the blacksmith's eyes at this affecting description. One of his friends, noticing them, said to him, "Why, Tom, what's the matter with you? What are you blubbering about?"

"I had no idea," was the reply, in whimpering accents, "I had no idea I had been so much a-a-a-abused!"

Nor had he, till Choate told him.

◆

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.—Diphtheria is more frequently mistaken for croup than for any other disease, and as this is the season when both diseases are prevalent, the following hints, which are found in an exchange, will not prove amiss, as showing the difference between the two diseases: Croup is ushered in by a cough; diptheria by a chill; croup is most frequent when there is great humidity in the atmosphere and east wind. Diptheria does not depend upon changes of the weather. Croup is not contagious; diptheria certainly is. Croup comes on suddenly; diptheria may be tardy. Croup is known by the croaking sound; diptheria is known by the patches of membrane on the throat. Croup must be relieved. Diptheria is tardy in its resolution. Croup does not affect the system; diptheria is very prostrating. Croup occurs most frequently in childhood; diptheria occurs at all ages. Croup is apt to occur often in the same case; diptheria may occur more than once, but the patient is not so liable to a second attack.

◆

WIDELY DISTRIBUTED ANIMALS.—The family of rats is found in nearly every quarter, and bats in every quarter of the globe. None of the larger animals are so widely distributed. Among birds, the most extensively found are swallows, kingfishers, pigeons, falcons, owls, rails, snipes, plovers, herons, ducks, gulls, petrels, pelicans and grebes. All of these are found in each of Mr. Wallace's regions, and also in each of their subdivisions. Crows and swifts are universal except in New Zealand and the cuckoos except in the north of North America. Among reptiles, snakes may be mentioned as nearly cosmopolites, being found everywhere except in New Zealand and the tropical islands of the Pacific; while geckoes, or wall lizards, are absent only from the north of North America. Toads are dispersed over the whole world except Madagascar, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands; and frogs have the same area with the addition of Madagascar. —*Chambers' Journal.*

EXCLAMATORY!

At church I sat within her pew.
O Pew!
But there I heard
No pious word—
I saw alone her eye of blue!

I saw her bow her head so gracious,
O Gracious!
The choir sang,
The organ rang—
And seemed to fill the building spacious.

I could not hear the gospel law,
O Law!
My future bride
Was by my side—
I found all else a mighty bore.

And when pealed forth the organ thunder,
O Thunder!
I fixed my eyes
In mute surprise
On her, whose beauty was a wonder.

To me that maiden was most dear,
O Dear!
And she was mine,
Joy too divine
For human words to picture here.

Her love seemed like a prayer to bless me,
O bless me!
Before she came
My life was tame,
My rarest joys could but oppress me.

The service done, we sought the shore,
O Shore!
And there we walked,
And sadly talked—
More sadly talked than e'er before.

I thought she was the type of goodness,
O Goodness!
But on that day
I heard her say
Plain words, whose very tone was rudeness.

We strayed beyond the tide-mill's dam,
O Dam!
She jilted me,
And now I see
That woman's love is all a sham.
—*Dining Room Magazine.*

The Brave Little Skater.

Notable among the pretty stories that history hands down to us is the saving of the little town of St. Geniere, on the Upper St. Lawrence, by a boy and a pair of skates. The town was besieged by Indians, and the few settlers, hardy Frenchmen, took refuge in the block-house fort. For days and days the besiegers held on, worrying their victims where they might, well knowing that hunger must at last force them to surrender. But still the Frenchmen kept their flag flying, meted out their provisions in scant rations, and hoped and prayed for help. To get out and attack the Indians was certain defeat and death; to surrender was no better. They must wait and starve unless succor came to them from the British fort, twenty miles below. So they waited and waited, but no help came. Could they but get a message to the fort they were saved. But the redskins surrounded them on all sides, and to show head or foot beyond the walls of their narrow prison was to court death by a poisoned arrow. Every day their provisions grew less, till at length their only choice seemed to be between death by hunger or massacre. Men were weak and dying from starvation; women and children were crying for bread. The last ration had been given out, and all hope was gone. Nothing to eat; ammunition nearly exhausted, and no help from the fort. But just then the wind veered round to the north and it began to grow cold. Every minute it grew colder, and a gauzy film of ice formed on the surface of the St. Lawrence. In an hour the film had turned to a sheet of glass. When the sun went down the river was covered with hard, springy ice.

Then a brave little French boy, whose name history has forgotten, but whose noble deed will be remembered forever, said that he could save his countrymen. The block house fort stood on the river bank; the British fort was within gunshot of the shore, twenty miles below. He had skates and knew how to use them. At midnight, when the ice had thickened, his father should lower him with a rope from the rampart to the ice below, and well-aimed should be the arrow that would harm him, in his speed through the darkness. When his mother protested that he was rushing into certain death, that the river bank was lined with hostile Indians through all the dangerous route, "Is it not better," he replied, "that I should die trying to reach the fort than that we all should stay here and starve?" So he went. At midnight he dropped quickly down the rope, with skates already strapped to his feet, and almost before his friends knew that he had touched the ice he was flying down the dark, dangerous river. On he went, over the slippery ice. Now and again quick strokes were heard on the shore and a random arrow sped after him. Flying over thin places, narrowly escaping one obstruction after another as it came in his way, on he flew. The fierce wind was at his back and helped him on his voyage for life. The moon, as if to shield him from danger, hid herself behind a big, black cloud, till, exhausted and panting, he reached the fort, and then she shone out in all her sliver glory in honor of his heroic deed. In an hour, through darkness and danger, he had made the trip. Before the sun shone again the King's red-coated men, equally swift in their mission of mercy, were at the block-house fort. St. Geniere was saved. The brave boy and the trusty skates had done their work.

◆

OLD SI went to the theatre to see the magician performance the other night.—Next day we asked him: "Did you see that man handle that money last night?" "I did, fer a fact?" "He made it come and go in all sorts of ways?" "Young boss, dat man's powerful slick wid silber munney." "What do you think of him, Si?" "Dat man he fooled 'round dar wid dat munney tell he 'roused up my 'spishions, he did." "Suspicions of what?" "Hit teks lots of practiss fer to make a haf dollar 'pear and dis'pear in dat stile." "Of course." "Dat's what makes me hab a 'spishun dat dat white man wuz one time de casheer ob a freedmen's bank, an' I jes want to hannel him a few minits, sho's you born."

◆

—This is the time of year when the young man with a bundle of mixed candies sits in the cold extension room, waiting for his sweet-heart, while she stands "primpping" before the looking glass in her comfortable chamber for three-quarters of an hour, utterly oblivious of the rich coloring that the frost fiend is putting on her adorer's nose.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Jan'y 5, 1877.

THE Governor's message, an abstract at least of which will appear in our next number, was delivered to both branches of the Legislature on Wednesday last.

◆

GOV. DREW, the Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial office, in Florida at the November election, was inaugurated at Tallahassee on Tuesday last. The Legislature is Democratic in both branches. The vote of the State for President remains to be determined by Congress on the 14th of February next, as does also that of Louisiana, in which Tilden received *eight thousand* of a majority according to the face of the returns.

◆

HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, who was elected Governor of the State of New York at the late election, was inaugurated at Albany on Monday last in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Governor Tilden made a speech of congratulation, to which Gov. Robinson replied in a brief and eloquent address. On the same day Zebulon B. Vance, Democrat, was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and delivered an able and conciliatory address.

◆

A BILL organizing a new territory to be called Huron, and not Pembina, as originally proposed, out of a portion of the present territory of Dakota, and of course paving the way for a new State in the distant future, passed the U. S. Senate on the 20th of December. If this bill should pass the House, as it never ought to do, it will afford an elegant opportunity for a host of ambitious and patriotic Republicans "to go west" and quarter themselves on the public treasury. We trust that the House, which is largely Democratic, will take warning from the untimely passage of the Colorado bill at the session previous to the last, and put its seal of condemnation on this proposed Huron swindle.

◆

JAMES W. NYE, formerly United States Senator from Nevada, died at White Plains, N. Y., on last Monday week. He was a native of the State in which he died, and was a man of "infinite jest and humor," being regarded as the leading wit of the Senate during his term of office. He had a peculiar facility for borrowing money from Horace Greeley and never returning it. Apropos of this peculiarity it is said that when President Lincoln was in trouble about a successor for Secretary of the Treasury Chase, who had been transferred to the office of Chief Justice, Greeley wrote to Lincoln and told him to appoint "Jim Nye," of Nevada, for the reason that from his (Greeley's) experience, Nye could borrow more money and pay less back than any other man in the United States, and hence he thought that he (Nye) would be the right man in the right place as Secretary of the Treasury. But Lincoln, failing to see it in that light, appointed Wm. P. Fessenden, at that time a Senator from Maine, as the successor of Chase. Peace, say we, to the ashes of James W. Nye, who is kindly and affectionately remembered by his hosts of personal friends all over the country.

◆

THE Legislature of this State convened at Harrisburg on last Tuesday. Both branches are Republican, and as heretofore are under the political control of Simon Cameron and his corrupt henchmen. It is therefore only necessary to state that Newmyer, of Allegheny county, was nominated by the Republican caucus as President *pro tem* of the Senate, of which Hon. John Latta, Democrat, of Greensburg, who is the Lieutenant Governor of the State, is the active presiding officer. Mr. Newmyer will as a consequence be more ornamental than useful in his office of President *pro tem*. The Speaker of the House is E. Reed Meyer, of Bradford county, and of course all the subordinate officers in both branches are Republicans. What the Legislature thus organized will do, or what it will neglect to do, remains yet to be seen; but it is hoped and demanded by the taxpayers of the State that the session will be very far short of one hundred days. It is a saying worthy of all commendation that "the world is governed too much." Let the present Legislature remember this and also not forget that the fewer laws that may be passed the better, and that the people of the whole State will endorse and sustain them in the discharge of all their duties, *if well performed.*

◆

IT is now definitely settled that the Hayes electoral ticket in South Carolina was carried by a majority of about 600, and that Wade Hampton and the entire Democratic State ticket was elected by a much larger majority. We gather this from the report of the sub-Congressional committee, consisting of Messrs. Sayler, Abbott and Lawrence, the two first named being Democrats and the last a Republican, who completed their work at Columbia, the capital of the State, on Saturday last. This report must and will be accepted as conclusive of the vote in that State, and is accounted for by the well known fact heretofore stated by us, that while large numbers of the colored voters supported the Democratic State ticket in order to get the control of the State out of the hands of the carpet-bag crew, of which Gov. Chamberlain is the head and front, they nevertheless voted for the Hayes electors. It is yet an undetermined question how the contest between Chamberlain and Hampton will be judicially and fairly settled, but all the indications are that the voice of the people of South Carolina is in favor of Hampton, and that an honest State government will eventually prevail. When that takes place there will be peace and contentment within her borders, and not until then.

JOHN S. PHELPS, a prominent citizen of Missouri and at all times a Union man, formerly a distinguished member of Congress and now the Governor elect of that State, has announced his purpose of appointing General James Shields, the hero of the Mexican war and of the late rebellion, as Adjutant General of Missouri. Gen. Shields is an Irishman by birth and many years ago was a Senator of the United States at different times, first from his adopted State, Illinois, and next from the State of Minnesota. He is the same Gen. Shields who was shot through the body by an *escopette* ball near the city of Mexico during the Mexican campaign, and whose remarkable recovery was the wonder of all scientific physicians throughout this country, and for that matter throughout the civilized world. He lives in Carroll county, Missouri, on a farm, and was the only military officer in the late rebellion from the North who, in a square fight, defeated Stonewall Jackson, a feat which he accomplished at Winchester, Virginia, on which bloody field fell Col. William G. Murray, of Hollidaysburg, well known here and universally respected everywhere as a brave soldier and an honest man. Gen. Shields has been twice cheated, against all the facts in the case, out of his seat in Congress as representative of the district in which he resides in Missouri. He is well remembered here by several soldiers in the Mexican war, now citizens of this place, all of whom have a kind regard for him. The office to which Gov. Phelps will appoint him may not recompense him according to his merits, but it will be a recognition of the ability and patriotism of as worthy and pure a man as this broad land can boast or be proud of.

◆

WE have said in these columns more than once that the honest and fair vote of Lousiana and Florida was for Tilden, and that it never could be, on any principle of justice and right, declared against him. We also admitted time and again that Hayes had received a majority of the votes in South Carolina, but always claimed that Wade Hampton had carried the same State for Governor. Grant says he wants a fair and honest count of the vote, and that the people of the United States would submit to nothing less. This is true, but this declaration was made by Grant for a special purpose, and fully indicates his personal and political predilictions for military force to execute and carry out his own will in favor of the inauguration of Hayes. But Grant will be powerless on the 5th day of next March, and will not possess any more official authority than he did when he was a tanner in Galena, Illinois. We will not speculate on what will take place when the two branches of Congress meet on Wednesday, the 14th of February, to open and count the electoral vote of the different States. This whole question, we mean the manner of counting the electoral vote, is now in the hands of a joint committee of the Senate and House, and we can only hope from its wise and prudent deliberations within the next ten days, at the end of which time the Committee is expected to report, that the heretofore uniform practice will be adhered to and that Tilden and Hendricks, in obedience to the overwhelming voice of the American people, will be inaugurated, as they have a right to be, as President and Vice President of the United States. "*Vox populi, vox Dei,*" or in common language, "The voice of the people is the voice of God."

◆

THE N. Y. *Herald* has been examining the precedents in regard to the count of the electoral vote. It appears that as early as 1773, when Washington was unanimously elected, the House ordered a committee to join a similar one from the Senate "to ascertain and report a method of examining the votes for President and Vice President," thus plainly asserting the right of Congress to scrutinize the vote. The *Herald* concludes from its examination that "the two Houses have never surrendered their right to examine the electoral vote, and that the President of the Senate has never exercised nor claimed the power to determine the validity of a State's vote." "In no case has the vote of a State been counted where either house has objected." This coincides with the view we have previously expressed.

◆

THE 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, is to be made an exceptionally great day in several of the States. The people without respect to party are to assemble in convention for the purpose of impressing their will afresh upon the Administration and Congress, and to declare in unmistakable terms that they will have the President inaugurated whom they honestly elected, and will not submit to the inauguration of a candidate who shall be declared elected by fraud and be installed by force. There is no spirit of menance in these popular assemblies. The people do not need to employ any such method when they choose simply to assert their sovereignty. Violence is the natural threat of conspirators and guilty men, and these meetings propose to nip it in the bud.

◆

THE two Legislatures in Louisiana canvassed the vote for Governor and declared the result on Tuesday last. The Kellogg Legislature, taking the Returning Board figures, declared Packard Governor, while General Nicholls was proclaimed Governor by the Democratic Legislature, in accordance with the returns of the Republican Commissioners of Election. There seems to be no disposition to come to blows, and we judge, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, that both Legislatures will worry along until the Presidential question is decided. Kellog, Warmouth and Pinchback are more anxious about their election as U. S. Senators than anything else.

◆

THE New York *Sun* considers it a moderate estimate that the attempt to count in Hayes has already cost the country, in the stoppage of business, in the enforced pauperism of laboring people, and the general decline in values, at least one thousand millions of dollars.

The Presidential Question.

At noon on Friday, Dec. 22d, the members of the Democratic State Committee and several other prominent Democrats, the latter of whom were present by invitation of Chairman McClelland, met in the room of the Bureau of Statistics at Harrisburg for the purpose of consulting in regard to the Presidential outlook. Capt. M'Clelland called the meeting to order, after which a committee of thirteen, consisting of Messrs. Geo. W. Biddle, Wm. Bigler, Jas. P. Barr, Richard Vaux, B. F. Meyers, W. H. H. Davis, John Latta, H. H. Cummin, P. J. Pierce, A. J. Steinman, S. A. Bridges, John R. Reade and Wm. McClelland, was on motion appointed to draft an address expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. Pending the action of said committee Gen. Davis, of Doylestown, moved that a letter written by ex-Gov. Bigler concerning the infamous proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board should be read. The motion was of course unanimously agreed to, and the letter was thereupon read as directed. Not having space for the entire document our readers must be content with the following extract of special interest from this admirable report:

"The first remarkable institution that attracted our attention was the famous Returning Board. We found it constituted on principles at variance with our notions of Republican simplicity. Its members had been selected by the State Senate, not during good behavior or the pleasure of that or any other body, but for life. They were, in addition, clothed with authority to fill all vacancies that might occur from time to time, so that the Board might have an unlimited existence. The next most alarming thing brought to our attention was the extent to which the State administration can supervise and control the elections. From the highest to the lowest the election officers are responsible to the administration. Republican officers first decided who should vote. They received and counted the vote cast, and when the returns were opened and counted it turned out that this party, who did everything in its own way, had been emphatically defeated. The highest Tilden elector over the lowest Hayes elector had 8,957 majority. The total vote of the State was 160,000. It was too obvious for dispute that this result was a serious disappointment to the administration, hence the straits to which the Returning Board was put to reverse the decision of the people. As anticipated by those who had witnessed the proceedings of the Returning Board at former elections, it reversed the decision made by the vote actually cast and declared the State for Governor Hayes by over 4,500 majority. It was difficult to witness the consummation of such a wrong without calling for the interposition of some power to avert its effects; but we were told that the judiciary of the State would not interpose, and that the decisions of the Returning Board must be accepted like the laws of the Medes and Persians, as unchangeable. It was conceded on all sides that the total vote cast was legal, and yet the Board, to bring about the result it has announced, had to disfranchise over 15,000 of these legal voters. Justification for this action of the Board is sought for in allegations of riots, tumults and other acts of violence, producing such measure of intimidation as had deterred an equal or a larger number of Republicans from attending the election. The first great fact in the way of the reasonableness of this conclusion is that the total vote of the State was 15,000 more than cast at any former election, and the next is that the aggregate vote in the principal districts and parishes thrown out by the Returning Board was unusually large. The colored Republicans, being usually in the majority and having the countenance of all the State, Federal and election officers and soldiers, were not easily intimidated, and they usually voted as they desired; whereas the colored Conservatives having less support were not so courageous. There is a growing inclination among the best class of colored people—the taxpayers—to abandon the Republican party, especially the State party, too obvious to be concealed."

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter, which was received with great enthusiasm, the meeting took a recess until half-past one o'clock to await the report of the committee. Upon re-assembling at the time indicated, ex-Mayor Fox took the chair and Secretary McConkey called the roll, the following gentlemen answering to their names in the order of the counties represented:

Adams—Dan'l Geiselman. Allegheny—F. M. Hutchinson, J. M. Guthrie, Col. P. N. Guthrie, James P. Barr, T. O'Leary, John Coyle, Wm. McClelland. Bedford—E. F. Kerr. Berks—S. E. Ancona, H. M. Keim. Blair—H. W. Guthrie, Col. J. C. Everhart, George Stroop, T. Brophy. Bucks—Gen. W. H. H. Davis. Centre—P. Gray Meek. Chester—R. E. Moneghan. Clearfield—William Bigler, M. B. McGrath. Crawford—H. J. Humes. Cumberland—R. J. Haldeman, J. B. Bratton, B. K. Goodyear, M. Williams. Dauphin—B. B. Cobaugh, R. L. Muench, A. P. Lusk, B. F. Meyers, W. C. Morgan, John H. Filler, J. W. Brown. Erie—John W. Walker. Greene—J. F. Temple, Wm. J. Bayard. Huntingdon—J. Simpson Africa. Jefferson—Kennedy L. Blood, Juniata—Amos G. Bonsall, T. P. Gatman. Lancaster—H. M. North, W. H. Grier, A. J. Steinman, W. U. Hensel. Lehigh—S. A. Bridges. Luzerne—C. L. Lamberton, M. A. Duffy. Lycoming—H. H. Cummin. Mercer—P. G. Pierce. Mifflin—A. Reade. Montgomery—J. B. Hickinson. Northampton—J. D. Hess. Perry—J. A. Magee. Philadelphia—Wm. M. Reilly, Geo. W. Biddle, Daniel M. Fox, A. Sidney Biddle, E. R. Worrell, John Cadwallader, jr., S. G. Thompson, Samuel Dickson, John R. Read, Dr. Morwitz, Richard Vaux, Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland. Schuylkill—M. Beard. Tioga—J. L. Sexton, jr. Venango—J. B. McCallister. Westmoreland—John Latta, C. F. Worden. York—N. M. Wanner, John B. Gibson.

Chairman M'Clelland then announced that the committee of thirteen had unanimously agreed on a paper to be submitted to the meeting and that Hon. Richard Vaux would read it. Ex-Mayor Vaux thereupon read the report in a distinct and emphatic manner, and the salient points were enthusiastically applauded. Following is a copy:

To the People of Pennsylvania:

We address you in that spirit of patriotism which is common to all the citizens of this Commonwealth. The political condition of our country is fraught with impending peril. The expression by the people of their intention to support those constitutional means which will settle the issue made on the question of the Presidency may prevent what otherwise all will deplore. Whatever violates either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution tends to weaken, and may destroy, our government. There is not a question or a measure relating to the peace and happiness of the whole people exciting controversy and portending discord for which the Constitution fails to provide.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States is a high and solemn duty of the people of the several States. To attempt to evade obedience to the popular will by any effort to distort the meaning of the Constitution or the interpretation of law to seek to set up barriers against the face of this declared will is substituting revolutionary expedients for constitutional methods.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have by the Constitution the sole and exclusive power to settle all questions which relate to the validity of the electoral votes of the several States. In one event the Constitution gives the House of Representatives the power to elect a President.

We therefore earnestly invoke from you every effort cognizable by the law in the execution and support of the constitutional methods by which is to be determined who are the lawfully elected President and Vice President of the United States.

We invite those who feel the present danger to aid in all lawful means which may induce the Senators and Representatives of the States and people in congress assembled to obey the plain intent and meaning of the Constitution and laws, and not in defiance thereof attempt to place in the high offices of the government men whose title is tainted with fraud. As free citizens of this Commonwealth we suggest that you consider these measures which such a contingency may invite or command.

We believe that a large number of our citizens who are too patriotic to be bound by the designs of the managers of the present administration of the general government are prepared openly to condemn the disposition they manifest to plunge the country into a sea of dangers, rather than return to the people the trust committed to them for a specified period of a Presidential term.

If the people will with courage and calmness in full faith in their sovereignty as the source of all political power, make these declarations, then their servants may listen and obey.

Believing that these opinions are entertained by all honest and patriotic citizens, we declare that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were, on the 7th day of November last, elected President and Vice President of the United States. Self-congratulation has no part in this our solemn statement of the fact upon which we intend to rest our future conduct.

And secondly, that we call upon the members of both Houses of Congress to adopt such lawful means as may lead to the official declaration of the fact that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks have been elected, and we urge them to resist with all their power the proposal to settle the ascertainment of a fact already accomplished, by a reference of it to any other tribunal than that already appointed to decide it by the Constitution of the United States.

Terrible Railroad Slaughter.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PASSENGERS EITHER CRUSHED, ROASTED, OR DROWNED—SIXTY OTHERS WOUNDED—ONLY SEVEN ESCAPE UNHURT.

A telegraphic dispatch from Ashtabula, Ohio, dated December 30th, furnishes the following account of a horrible railroad accident which occurred near that place on the previous night. It makes the blood run cold to peruse the sickening details:

The most disastrous railroad accident since the Angola horror in 1868 occurred at this station, sixty-five miles east of Cleveland, last night. A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by a gale of wind, had prevailed during the day, and on all sides the snow had drifted into huge mountains, and trains going either way were greatly delayed. The Pacific express, which left Buffalo at twenty minutes past twelve p. m., and was due at this station at quarter past nine, was over two hours late, and upon reaching the iron truss bridge which spans the Ashtabula river a few rods east of the station, the structure gave way, precipitating the train of eight coaches and three baggage cars into the chasm. The bridge was an iron truss of 150 feet span, the track being sixty feet above the water level. The train was drawn by two locomotives, the forward one breaking loose from the other as the bridge gave way, and escaped on the very brink of the fearful gulf; the other engine following the quivering mass of humanity and crushing coaches and adding to the horror by the gushing steam that came from the crushed monster.

Hardly had the falling coaches reached the ground after this fearful leap ere the flames burst forth on all sides, and the bleeding and mangled bodies became food for the pitiless fire. The groans of the dying, the cries of the wounded and the agonizing appeals of those whose bare chance for life was being swallowed up by the flames, rendered the scene one of unparalled horror, the recollection of which will never be forgotten by those who lived through that hour of indescribable agony. There were 172 passengers on the train at the time of the disaster, and of this number it is believed that about two-thirds were killed outright, so complete was the wreck, and so rapid and entire the destruction by fire that but thirty-four bodies have up to this time—twenty-four hours after the disaster—been recovered, and it is believed that but few more will be found, others being entirely consumed. Of the number recovered but six have been identified, the balance being an indistinguishable mass of charred and blackened flesh and bone, horrible to look upon and entirely beyond identification.

The citizens of the village about a mile distant from the station, headed by the mayor, turned out *en masse* to the aid of the sufferers, and private residences were converted into temporary hospitals. Everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. These numbered fifty-nine, the greater portion of whom are but slightly injured. Many of these proceeded on their journey this afternoon.

A NEGRO HERO.

When the train fell, the sleeping-car Palatine, the last of the train, went down near the eastern abutment, striking upon the top of another sleeper and rolling over on its side. Steward, the colored porter of the Palatine, succeeded in raising a window and escaping. He immediately set to work stamping on the other windows, thus breaking them in so that the passengers could get out. By this means he rescued all the passengers in his car, some twenty in number, with the exception of one, who was sick and unable to help himself.—When Steward discovered this man he called on the others to stay and help him. Only a woman and one man, apparently ill, stayed to assist him, however, and Steward, with their aid, succeeded in getting his man out, thus rescuing every man under his charge. Young Nusbaum of New York, who was injured in the head, is dead. No other deaths are reported among the wounded brought to Cleveland.

WHAT SURVIVORS SAY.

Thirty of the survivors, many of them wounded, were brought to Cleveland. They relate many interesting details of the catastrophe. Among the rest is Charles S. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was in the rear drawing-room car, playing cards with two others, Emanuel Shepherd, of New York, the other a stranger. Suddenly he heard the glass of the car windows begin to crackle, and the car plunged to the bottom of the ravine. The stranger was killed instantly. Mr. Shepherd had his leg broken, and it was amputated this morning. Mr. Carter was comparatively unhurt. He says that the front of the car was much lower than the rear, and that the flames in the front began to eat their way upward and spread with great rapidity. He turned to the assistance of Mr. Shepherd, and with great difficulty succeeded in getting him out, the broken leg impeding their advance. When Shepherd was fairly out, Carter returned to the assistance of a woman who was calling for help at the front of the car. He got her out, and as she was quite thinly clad he gave her his overcoat. After reaching a hotel he found himself severely bruised in several places. In the great peril of the hour a man rushed down to the scene of the disaster ready to help in rescuing. He saw a woman struggling for life and went to her assistance. He carried her by main force to solid ice, and then, urged by the cries of the mother, went back to rescue her daughter a sweet child of three or four years. The treacherous wood in splintering had caught the child in its grasp and the fire completed the horrible work. The man was compelled to see the child enveloped in flames, and to hear her "help me mother" ringing out in an agony of death. In a moment she was lost, swept up by the sharp tongue of fire while the mother, in helpless agony, fell to the earth in a deadly swoon.

There was on board a family named Bennett, on their way from New York State to Jefferson, Ashtabula county. The father and mother got out of the wreck and the children were only saved by being tossed from the arms of one man to another over the pile of burning wood. One of the four children was seriously injured and all were slightly scratched. This morning the mother, who was *enciente*, gave birth to a child, the event being hastened by the excitement she had undergone.

It seems that the train had just about covered the bridge when it fell, as fragments lie across the ravine touching the base of the abutments on either side. When one stands at the foot of the ravine and looks up it seems an utter impossibility that any man could take a leap from so great a heighth and live, yet a number escaped comparatively unharmed, and had it not been for the fire probably not one-third would have been lost. The water in the creek is only about three feet deep, and it is thought by some that when it is dragged a number of bodies may be found.

A stock drover is another witness as to the rapidity with which the fire did its work. He says he was one of the first out of the wreck, and that five minutes had not elapsed before the whole thing was aflame.

A special train, loaded with some of the injured, left Ashtabula at a quarter past eight o'clock this morning, consisting of an express, passenger and palace car. In the latter the beds had all been made, and in them were placed the worst of the victims those being able to sit up being accommodated in the front car.

A special dispatch from Cleveland, dated Sunday, gives the following additional particulars:

Workmen at the wreck of the train at Ashtabula have cleared away the remainder of the debris. Only two more bodies have been recovered to-day, which, with the thirty-four taken out yesterday, are all that will probably ever be found. The rest are burned to ashes. A few of the charred and mangled bodies have been identified, and were brought to Cleveland on Sunday night. * * * * * *

Daniel McGuire, engineer of the leading engine, the Socrates, which broke loose from the train and was saved, says that all the stations between Erie and Ashtabula, with the exception of three, were stopped at. The train was running slowly. He felt the bridge give away when two car-lenths from the west end; he felt it settle down; had his hand on the throttle and pulled it wide open. The draw-bar connecting the engines was snapped by the sudden jerk. The tracks of his tank did not clear, and settled down but opening the wide of the throttle saved the engine and the trucks were pulled on. He ran up the track 100 yards and gave the alarm by repeated whistles and ringing of the bell. He saw the engine Columbia sink with the bridge and turn bottom upward. The express, baggage and passenger cars followed in a heap, the passenger cars landing on the express cars, and all went into the river. The fire first broke out in the last sleeper, which swung over to one side and soon was in a blaze. In two or three minutes the entire wreck was a mass of flames. The shrieks of the living and the dying were terrible to hear; but their voices were soon hushed as the fire king embraced them. I was one of the first at the wreck, and pulled several out of the ice and helped to extricate some from the debris. One woman was pinned down by her legs on a burning car; her cries for help were piteous, and in despair, as the flames circled around, she shrieked, "Take an axe and cut off my legs;" but it was impossible to reach her, and she was consumed. The paint on the burning cars snapped like powder, scaring many workmen. I couldn't estimate the number burned, but think 100 perished by flame and water. Some were killed outright. A husband and wife in the burning wreck were held down by obstructions, and calmly awaited their fate. Their lips moved as if in prayer. Neither pen nor tongue can describe the horrors of the scene. In twenty minutes after the fire started it was impossible to extricate the passengers. The engineer of the Columbia, "Pap" Folsom, of Cleveland, says his engine turned bottom upward. He was thrown violently through the window of the cab and was badly cut. McGuire helped pick him up bruised and bleeding and his first words were, "Another Anglo horror, Dan." * * * McGuire thinks no one would have escaped from the doomed train had he not saved his engine, thus enabling him to give the alarm. Terrible indeed would have been the result had the Socrates gone over, as no one would have known of the disaster, and the next train due would undoubtedly have been precipitated into the river.

A Canadian Convent Burned.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND LOSS OF LIFE—THIRTEEN CHARRED BODIES RECOVERED—LOSS $24,000.

St. Elizabeth Convent, in Montreal, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th ult., and thirteen persons, all but two of whom, namely Angele Dauphin, an old maid of 69, and Elizabeth Grovel, aged 19, were little girls ranging in age from 7 to 12 years. The fire was discovered by one of the Sisters shortly after midnight and the inmates were immediately aroused, but so rapidly did the flames spread that no time was allowed for donning clothing and the frightened children and Sisters rushed out in the cold night with nothing on but their night clothes. The alarm soon brought the fire department to the scene, and the firemen worked heroically in rescuing the inmates and saving the building, but before the flames were extinguished the large building was almost entirely destroyed. It was at first supposed that there was no loss of life, but at daybreak it became rumored that a number of lives had been lost, and in a short time the ruins were surrounded by an excited crowd, that somewhat interfered with the working of the men who were engaged in searching for the bodies of the missing ones.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. The suffering of those who escaped was terrible; in many instances feet and hands were badly frozen by the snow, the cold being very intense.

FLYING FOR LIFE.

One of the Sisters, who was the first to hear the alarm, said that there was a great deal of excitement all over the building, and she saw a number jump from the windows when the stairways were cut off by the flames. No one had time to secure their clothing, all being forced to escape in their night dresses. They were out in the snow in their bare feet and many suffered terribly. She feared fatal results in many cases from the severe shocks. Those who were burned were on the upper floors, and it is supposed that all escape was cut off at the time they were aroused. The excitement in the city over the terrible calamity has been intense. A number of places of business have been closed and every exertion is being put forth to aid and make comfortable the sufferers.

The bodies of the dead at the Coroner's office presented a most horrible spectacle. In many cases the bodies were so badly charred that they bore but a very slight resemblance to human beings. Here and there could be seen bodies minus legs and arms, while in one instance the head of a body of a child was completely burned off. The sufferings of those burned must have been awful, as most of the bodies were found in a cramped position, as if they had died in agony. Nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins so badly burned that they could not be identified. Four are still missing. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

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A SAD STORY.—Joseph W. Harrar, who shot William R. Hess, in April last, has just been convicted of murder in the second degree by a Philadelphia jury.

The circumstances of the case convey a sad history. Some fifteen years ago, Harrar found Hess, then a boy, homeless and friendless, hanging around a Philadelphia hose house. He gave him a home in his family, found him employment, and treated him as he treated his own children. But he was warming an adder. The boy grew to manhood, and in the course of years repaid the kindness of his benefactor by seducing his wife and alienating the affections of his children. The evidence of the guilt of the woman and the ingrate he had nursed and cherished was palpable and beyond dispute. Harrar was driven from home, a blighted man, disgraced and dishonored. His children turned against him, instigated by Hess and their mother. They passed him in the street without a sign of recognition, or if they showed a consciousness of his presence it was by opprobrious words or a sneer of contempt. Meanwhile, Hess held the fort and was the ostensible head of the family.

Driven to desperation by the magnitude of his misery, Harrar walked into his wretched home one morning. Hess was there, finishing his toilet to go on duty as a policeman. He saw the man whose household gods he had shattered, but he showed no guilt, no embarrassment, no remorse. The children were at the breakfast table; the guilty mother was standing a few feet from her paramour. Hess, turning his head towards Harrar, asked, "What is that damned loafer doing here?" Harrar's reply was a shot from his revolver, and Hess fell, mortally wounded. He lived a few hours—long enough to make his will and leave what property he possessed to the partner of his guilt. Harrar surrendered himself to a magistrate and has had his trial, with the result as above stated.

Legally, he has committed murder, but thousands of good men and women all over the land will absolve him from crime. It would be a righteous act to pardon him, for the law has been vindicated by the verdict and no wrong can be done to society by allowing poor Harrar to live out the remnant of his unhappy life in undisturbed freedom.
—*Franklin Spectator.*

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COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—How, as far back as 1789, the electoral vote was counted in the presence of the two houses of congress in accordance with the constitution is shown by the following: On the 6th of April of that year, twelve senators being present, John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was elected president of that body "for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States." A message announcing the presence of a quorum and the election of a president for the purpose above named, was sent to the house of representatives. The house then repaired to the senate chamber, where in the presence of the two houses, the vote for President and Vice President were examined by Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, acting as teller on the part of the senate, and Mr. Parker, of Virginia, and Mr. Heister, of Pennsylvania, acting as tellers on the part of the house, and the president of the senate declared the result to be that George Washington was unanimously elected President and John Adams Vice President of the United States. This is the only instance in which this exact course was pursued, but it shows that it was recognized from the first that the *two houses* must act in the count, and by such agents as they should appoint—and it was not recognized that the Vice President or president of the senate had any duties in the matter of *counting* the votes.

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—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in answer to a correspondent, says: The first record we have of diphtheria was of its ravages in Rome in A. D. 330. It was an epidemic in Holland in 1337; in Paris in 1576; in Naples in 1718; and more extensively in France in 1818 and 1835. It prevailed as a severe epidemic in England in the years 1858, '59 and '60. The American Philosophical Society (vol. 1) notices its first appearance in this country in 1771, but it was not generally recognized then or for many years afterward, being confounded with membranous croup, putrid sore throat and similar diseases. It was noticed here in the latter part of 1850, but it was not fully and widely known until the early part of 1857.

News and Other Notings.

—Sir Titus Salt is dead. No relation to Mrs. Lot.

—Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, has married a woman 85 years of age.

—"Give me the Returning Boards of a country and I care not who does the voting."

—An ingenious North Carolinian, struggling in the toils, has married his mother-in-law.

—A San Francisco woman won a wager by eating thirty quails in as many consecutive days.

—The Sheriff of Tunica county, Ark., is accused not only of stealing public money, but of murder.

—Jeremiah S. Black has no fear of the ultimate result, and says the Democracy has lots of spunk.

—A sixty-year old woman in Leesburg, Ohio, dressed herself in a man's clothes, and committed a daring burglary.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature organized on Tuesday by the election of the candidates nominated in Republican caucus.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Drumm, of Reading, is 98 years of age and still growing older. She seems to be a Drumm pretty hard to beat—for age.

—A young man, who says he is a son of ex-Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has managed to spend $12,000 in Indianapolis during the last two weeks.

—An apple-dumpling eating match recently came off at Allentown, when the victor scored twenty-six dumplings and the next highest eighteen.

—A woman was found in Philadelphia on Christmas dying of hunger after child-birth assistance having been refused at the office of the Visitors of the Poor.

—Gov. Colquitt of Georgia is a zealous Baptist, and preaches every Sunday to the negroes in his employ, none of whom, we presume, ever *call quit* on him.

—A man named Thomas H. Logan was found frozen to death in the woods near Gettysburg on last Saturday. He was a native of Bedford, and 49 years old.

—Oakland and San Jose, California, must be delightful places of residence at this season of the year. Roses, lilies and geraniums are now in full bloom there.

—Dr. Evans, an American dentist in Paris is now the "Marquis d'Oyley of the Holy Roman Empire," the title having been conferred upon him by his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

—It now turns out that no minutes of the secret sessions of the Louisiana Returning Board were kept at all. The rascality was too infamous to be reduced to black and white.

—Captain Boyton recently accomplished the task of swimming down the river Po from Turin to Ferrara, a distance of eight hundred miles, in ninety-six hours, without a single stoppage.

—A new industry has sprung up at Warren. A Swede named A. Jonassen has invented a tobacco pipe with a folding stem which can be carried in the pocket. He manufactures at that place.

—In consequence of the late defalcations in the money order department of the Pittsburgh post office there are rumors of the impending removal of Postmaster Negley. Ex-Senator Anderson is named as his probable successor.

—At Augusta, Ky., on Thursday, seven young men, all unknown, while on the ice in the Ohio at that point, were suddenly drowned by the breaking of a gorge. Three bodies were recovered. They all belonged to Utopia, Ohio.

—Mrs. Mary Cook, a venerable lady, died in Lock Haven, on the 8th inst., at the remarkable age of 99 years, 1 month and 15 days. She was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1777, and with her parents removed to Northumberland county in 1781.

—The Chicago *Times* says that the day on which Congress settles the Presidential question is St. Valentine's Day. The Goddess of Liberty isn't going to have a married man for a valentine. She wants a gay, young bachelor buck like Samuel J.

—A negro eloped and married a white girl in Campbell county, Ky., and officers were sent to arrest him. The negro shot two of his pursuers, and tried to shoot his wife's father and brother. That night he was found dead with six bullet wounds in his body.

—Our cousin Samuel is proving himself the right man in the right place, and he is being duly praised therefor. The New York *Sun* says of him: "It is proper at this crisis to state that as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Randall is a decided success."

—The Tuscaloosa *Times* says that there is on exhibition in Marion, Alabama, a child born of negro parents, whose body is one-half white and the other half black. The white portions are white as alabaster, the dark part black as the ace of spades. One-half of the scalp and hair is perfectly white.

—John A. Child was Superintendent of a Methodist Sunday school in Indianapolis President of an insurance company, and a large owner of property. These facts are interesting in connection with the other fact that he has just deserted his wife to elope with his niece, who is a married woman.

—The Venango *Spectator* says: The handsomest Christmas present we have heard of in this neighborhood was received by a young married woman in this city. Her father, who is the fortunate owner of a rich oil farm in Clarion county, sent her a check for five thousand dollars, which was duly received on Monday.

—The resignation of Postmaster Negley, of Pittsburgh, has been received. George A. Anderson, formerly State Senator from Allegheny, will be nominated when the Senate meets. Negley's sureties have been found to be insolvent, and it is probable that the government will lose nearly $8,000 by his clerk's defalcation.

—On New Year's eve there was a heavy snow fall in the Gulf States. Two feet of snow fell at Holly Springs, Mississippi; fourteen inches at Jackson and Vicksburg; a foot at Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana, and four inches at Oyska, delaying trains, breaking telegraph wires and interrupting communication.

—A hundred persons killed at Ashtabula. Ten thousand dollars damage for each life lost would not be too much, and this is about the only sort of a lesson that reaches soulless corporations. A million dollars for an unsafe bridge is something that would reach the inner consciousness of every railroad directory in the Union.

—Remains of an ancient Indian village have been discovered at Paragoonah, Utah. The houses, now covered with sage brush, were arranged in uniform rows and were about eight by nine feet in size. They were all two-story, built of adobe, supported by pillars of sandstone rock. Rude appliances for grinding corn were also found.

—Daniel Smith, the torpedo man who was blown into atoms at Petrolia, a few days since, carried a $400 gold watch, the main spring of which is all that has been found since the accident, and not a splinter of the wagon has been discovered. Only about fifteen pounds of the remains of Smith and his partner Humphreys could be gathered together on which to hold an inquest.

—In the case of Ann Quinn against the Lygoming fire insurance company, which was tried at Danville last week, Judge Elwell ruled that when personal property was insured in a particular building, and afterwards removed without the consent of the insurance company to another building, where the fire occurred, there could be no security, and directed a verdict for the insurance company.

—John W. Harrington has arr
Washington from Columbus, S. C., b
ing the Democratic electoral vote of
State, which he delivered to the Pres
pro tem. of the Senate.

—A number of the most conspi
Abolition leaders of by-gone days, no
Cassius M. Clay, George W. Julian
Passmore Williamson, were identifi
the Democratic party in the last camp
Now Elizur Wright, who was secreta
the American Anti-Slavery Society,
the fold, and he tells why he has do
in a strong and forcible letter to
Springfield *Republican.*

—A phenomenon of rarity and be
was recently witnessed in Beaver cou
About 9 o'clock in the evening, accor
to the local papers, a large numb
balls of fire, as large as a man's h
floated in the air just over the house
and each one had a fiery streamer, tw
three feet long, attached to it, which
ted sparks in all directions and of the
brilliant description. After being in
for some time they disappeared.

—Chauncey Freeman, aged 15 year
cently saved a train from destructi
the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He w
the first passenger car, and heard a pe
rumbling under the car. He insta
sprang to the cord which plies the W
inghouse air-brake, and hung to it
the train was stopped. Upon examin
a broken flange and loose wheel was fo
under the car, which must shortly
wrecked the train. Freeman is a resi
of Easton.

—Michael Burns, of Mt. Carbon, Sch
kill county, died suddenly, of heart dis
while attending services in St. Pat
Catholic church on Christmas mor
He fell forward in the pew, and two
men, who thought it was merely a fain
fit, started to carry him to the residen
Father McDermott, adjoining the ch
but he died in their arms before
reached the priest's house. His wife
at home preparing the Christmas d
when the sad news was brought to
which turned the day of rejoicing i
day of sorrow.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says
journals of all shades of political
note as one of the grandest acts of the
spicuously blameless life of our late fe
citizen, Mr. John L. Shoemaker, wh
just passed away universally lam
that when he was tendered a certific
election by the managers of his par
1861, because the taint of unexpo
attached to it, he rejected it by a p
letter, in which he said 'I believe
be my moral, legal and political d
the community, to my party and to m
not to sustain what *seems* to be a
Rutherford B. Hayes has the floo

—The oldest member of the U
States Senate is Simon Cameron of P
sylvania, who first took his seat in
His service, however, has been rather
and amounts altogether to only sev
years; while Mr. Hamlin of Maine, w
first entry upon senatorial life was in
has seen twenty one years of work
the floor, and four years additional
chair as Vice-President. Mr. Anth
Rhode Island comes next, having en
the Senate in 1859, and had a conti
service of almost seventeen years. Me
Lot M. Morrill, now Secretary of
Treasury, Sherman of Ohio, and How
Wisconsin, entered the Senate toget
1861.

—A special dispatch from Bridge
ton, Long Island, says at four o'clock
urday morning the ship Circassian, a
on the bar of Bridgehampton, south
of Long Island, was entirely broken
a southeasterly gale, and lost, to
with twenty-nine lives. The Circ
went ashore in the storm on the nig
the 11th inst. At that time the crew
officers were saved. The storm of S
day caught thirty-four men, employ
the Coast Wrecking Company, on b
and a short time after midnight the
went to pieces with an awful crash
cording to the account four survivo
washed ashore next morning, more
than alive, on fragments of the w
Not one of the remaining twenty-nin
has been seen or heard from up to the
ent time, and there is but little doub
all have perished.

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THE POLITICAL HOUSE THAT
BUILT.—This is the soldier who org
the legislature of South Carolina wi
bayonet.

This is the corporal who ordered the
dier who organized the legislature of S
Carolina with his bayonet.

This is Dennis who directed the cor
who ordered the soldier who orga
legislature of South Carolina with his
onet.

This is Chamberlain who instruc
nis who directed the corporal who
the soldier who organized the legisla
South Carolina with his bayonet.

This is General Ruger who autho
Chamberlain who instructed Den
directed the corporal who ordered t
dier who organized the legislature of S
Carolina with his bayonet.

This is Secretary Cameron, who
General Ruger who authorized Cha
lain who instructed Dennis who d
the corporal who ordered the soldi
organized the Legislature of South
lina with his bayonet.

This is President Grant, who d
Secretary Cameron who ordered Ge
Ruger who authorized Chamberlain
instructed Dennis who directed the
ral who ordered the soldier who org
the Legislature of South Carolina wi
bayonet.

This is the republican party, wh
dorses President Grant who direc
retary Cameron who ordered Gener
who authorized Chamberlain who
ed Dennis who directed the corpo
ordered the soldier who organized
islature of South Caroline with his
—*Chicago Times.*

◆

THE Friendly Sons of St. Patrick
large and influential organizatio
York city. Among the members a
John R. Brady, Henry L. Hogue
dent of the Emigrant Industrial S
Bank, Eugene Kelly, Thomas J. B
President of the society, and other
known gentlemen. At the late an
ner of the society the president m
short after-dinner speech which d
much for the encouragement of I
in this country. He "congratul
society upon the presence of so l
number of Irish gentlemen. The
been seen during the day a process
enough to make every Irish heart
that their little Isle should be able to
so many representatives so far from
A high measure of respect should b
to the Irish workingmen of this c
whose trials through the depri
hard times had been sore and the
ing keen, but the one had been b
the other endured, without a sign
behavior. For myself," said Mr. B
"I have just returned from a visit
land, and I am happy to say that
dition of the people there is su
compare most favorably with the
of the working people of this co
I am sure this fact, when anno
give great pleasure to the m
people in this country, whose des
prosperity of their native cou
equalled by their endeavors for
perity of this land. Within the
years the people have added
sterling to the funds in the Savings
there."

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
DAY, - - JAN. 5, 1877.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

e, There, and the Other Place.

terrible blow to the thermometer— zero.

The Blair county teachers are "institu- this week.

Thursday evening and still no train our vision.

as charity and an hundred fold abundant—the weather.

Several raccoons were bagged by Car- sportsmen a few days ago.

No trains on our Branch road since Fri- evening last. Couldn't make the land. how?

Cambria county is badly effected just with piles in its seat—of justice. Piles you know.

Sunday's storm not only blockaded the road, but knocked the passibility nearly all the country roads in this

The refuse food at the Logan House, is eagerly sought for and thank- accepted by the families of many un- workmen in that city.

small deer was brought to this place week by our friend and patron, Mr. C. of Chest township, in which it had been shot a day or two before.

The new furnace of the Cambria Iron at Johnstown, went into operation the 2d and produced sixteen tons of It was pronounced a decided

n't it that the more the Hayes-y clears away from the political the less distinctly does neighbor his way in the direction of the

Mr. J. Alex. Moore, of this place, has the appointment of superintendent pasting and folding brigade in the Senate at Harrisburg. Moore's the Aleck!

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is fast taking of all the old fashioned cough rem- It never fails to relieve the most vio- and for throat diseases it is inval- Price, 25 cents.

Davis of Summerhill twp. killed a snake more than two feet long which crawling over the snow near Wil- a couple of weeks ago. Did you ever of the like before?

Two men engaged with many others in snow from the track east of Gal- on Sunday last, were struck by a engine and somewhat seriously not dangerously injured.

The shovel brigade has been out in full the Branch road ever since Sunday fully three hundred employees of the shops being kept at work clearing the snow during most of the time.

a spirited rivalry between several minded gentlemen took place at Ladies' Fair on Wednesday evening and the result was something less than of ducats in aid of the good cause.

Father Davin, for several years beloved curate of St. John's church, has been transferred to Oakland, county, as pastor of the Catholic that place. Long life and a pleas- experience to our worthy, reverend

A young man named Jacob Baumgard- of Richland township, accidentally his right foot with the bit of an ax, engaged in chopping wood a few days nearly severed the toes from that

Such a piling up of the "beautiful" as meets the eye on every side has not been in this locality since the memorable of 1856, when, as now, everybody got of the thing in a way more forcible elegant.

Twenty-six persons left Altoona on the train Thursday afternoon *en route* City, Kansas, where they intend to and whither they are to be followed by of their neighbors some time during the month.

A freight brakeman named Rigney was though not dangerously injured the head by being struck by a bridge running along on top of the cars near Florence, Westmoreland county, on of last week.

Twenty-five and not fifty cents per copy, incorrectly stated by us two weeks ago price of the Catholic Family Almanac 1877. For sale by John J. Murphy, 139 street, Pittsburgh, and Lemmon & of this place.

French Liquid Dressing is the latest and thing out for beautifying and preserving and children's boots and shoes, fine traveling bags, trunks, etc. For at the cheap book, drug and variety Lemmon & Murray.

Ex-Sheriff Baumer still "holds the fort," obstructed highways and squally weath- nothing of a new invoice of family in shape of a bouncing girl baby, prevented him from making way for man, Sheriff Ryan.

A young man named J. E. Clemson, of county, who spent several months in place and vicinity during last winter summer as agent for the Singer sewing company, died at Rock Spring, in county, on the 28th of December.

A hoarder of silver coin residing near found to his great dismay not long that about $21 out of $36.50 he had was the basest of base metal— counterfeit. Imagine his feel- you can, but don't ask us to describe

Mr. Alex. Stackhouse, a locomotive en- on the C. I. Co.'s railroad at Johns- had one of his arms badly lacerated, fortunately no bones were broken, employed at his usual avocation on last. How the accident happened failed to learn.

A citizen of this place, whose name can very readily tortured into Nossah G. had the handle of his face so badly by Jack Frost while returning Carrolltown on the morning after that he has been forced to carry a sling ever since.

Two young men named Reighard and were brought to jail here on Christ- to serve a sentence of one month for stealing four chickens from Mr. Boyle, of Minersville, they having convicted of the offense by jury trial Esq. Strayer, of Johnstown, on that

Messrs. F. P. M'Cormick, of Wilmore, B. Ross, of Blacklick township, and A. Porter, of Susquehanna township, returning board, so to speak, of the re- and expenditures of Cambria county, busily at work making out their report fiscal year now rapidly drawing to a

A German tramp whose name could not was found near the Indiana coun- line, a few days ago, with both of his feet badly frozen. He was brought to the almshouse near this place and is now under medical care of Dr. Oatman, who hopes due time to bring him around all right without resorting to amputation.

It now turns out that Mr. Thomas Todd, this place, who was a soldier in the war of don't receive any pension at all, owing the fact that he was unable to furnish cer- information necessary to secure the pal- pittance. In justice to the *Tribune* we it right to say that the story didn't originate in that ever truthful establish-

A young lady named Lape, a resident of Kernville, made information before Esq. Fisher, of Johnstown, a few evenings ago, charging a young man named John Miller, of that place, but now of West- moreland county, with seduction under promise of marriage, and fornication and bastardy. The accused had not been ar- at latest accounts.

Come in your majesty, come in your might, come any day, or, if not, come by and, in coming, behold such a mag- sight as will give you great pleasure and purest delight, for at Myers & Lloyd's, endless array, can be found pretty goods, brilliant display, and so cheap are they all that you surely will say, all things consid- they're nearly given away.

—Sheriff John Ryan, Deputy Sheriffs Geo. Gurley, of this place, and Neal McAneny, of Cambria borough, and Associate Judge John Flanegan, all appeared before Prothonotary McColgan on Monday last and took the iron-clad oath of office required by the new constitution. On the same day Associate Judge John D. Thomas went through a like formula in presence of Register Singer.

—We are glad to notice that our friend of former days, Capt. John P. Suter, Superintendent of telegraph lines on the Western Division of the Pa. R. R., was made the recipient on Christmas day of a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $375, the gift of the operators under his charge. The brave Captain is eminently deserving of so valuable a testimonial of good will and esteem.

—Attention is invited to advertisement and posters for executrix's sale, on Saturday, Feb. 24th, of a piece of land in Cambria township, late the property of Wm. Larimer, deceased. Also to advertisement and posters for an Orphans' Court sale, on Saturday, Feb. 3d, of a lot of ground in the village of Portage, Washington township, of which James J. M'Gough recently died seized.

—The young man Baumgardner, of Richland township, whose mishap is noted elsewhere, came very near bleeding to death on Saturday last, and had it not been for the timely arrival of Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown, who found the patient with scarcely any blood in his system, at once applied the proper remedies and snatched him as it were from the very brink of the grave.

—It is easy enough to make a "raise" with the aid of a little flour and a *quantum sufficit* of Mrs. Griswold's celebrated Domestic Baking Powder, which can be bought for fifteen cents per quarter pound package at Lemmon & Murray's cheap book, drug and variety store. The baking powder referred to is really the best article of the kind that has ever been tested in our household, and we earnestly commend it to the favor of our friends.

—The way in which the country roads hereaway have been bull-dozed by the weather clerk may be inferred from the fact that Mr. John W. Miller and wife left Carrolltown in a sleigh about noon on Sunday last and did not reach this place until nearly noon on the following day—a distance of not more than ten miles. It is proper to say, however, that they spent the night at the residence of Mrs. Miller's father about five miles from Ebensburg.

—Now that all our readers have, as we hope, enjoyed a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we deem it proper to call the attention of those among them who are interested in such matters to the fact that Mr. Godfrey Wolff, the popular Altoona clothier, has still on hand a large stock of elegant winter clothing which he wishes to dispose of without delay, and for which he will accept much lower prices than the same articles brought before the holidays. Try him.

—The *Tribune* wanted to know in its Saturday's issue whether it would be out of order to remark that there was a *likelihood* of the Ebensburg and Cresson Branch being snowed up on that day. Certainly it would be out of order for that journal to tell the truth about anything pertaining to Ebensburg, and as the Branch road was unquestionably snowed up at the time indicated, the fact does not seem to be a proper subject for remark, unless the *Tribune* is willing to go back on its well-earned reputation.

—The decorations and music at the Church of the Holy Name in this place on Christmas and New Year's were very grand indeed, the main altar being adorned in elegant style with artificial flowers and lighted candles to the number of one hundred and twenty-five or more, and the side altars and sanctuary neatly festooned with evergreens and other decorations, while the sacred music, rendered in fine style by the excellent choir, was not only new but very pleasing and impressive to all who heard it.

—A middle aged, fine looking man, with heavy whiskers and mustache, while passing along Clinton street, Johnstown, a few days ago, put his hand in his pocket and found a considerable sum of money which he had saved by buying a suit of elegant new clothing from Jas. J. Murphy instead of going to some other dealer. Buy all the wearing apparel you need, dear reader, at Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and our word for it you will save money in the operation.

—We acknowledge the receipt through our Carrolltown correspondent, whose communication by the way came too late for publication this week, of a complimentary ticket of admission for self and lady to a dramatic entertainment to be given by the Carrolltown Literary Association on to-morrow (Saturday) evening, and which no doubt will prove quite enjoyable, as we are assured that all engaged in this praiseworthy effort to amuse and edify the people of that vicinity are fully competent for the task assured.

—Mr. Joseph Cramer, of Allegheny township, one of the recently elected Jury Commissioners, has been in town since Monday last, awaiting the arrival of his associate, Mr. Thos. P. Dumm, of Barr township, upon whom at this time, in connection with the new Sheriff and the gentleman first named, devolves the duty of filling the wheel and drawing grand and traverse jurors for March term of Court. As the snow drifts, however, are likely to delay the coming of his "confrere" for some time to come, we see nothing for Mr. Cramer to do but "sing dumb" a little longer.

—On our first page will be found the prospectus of the Pittsburgh *Post* for the year 1877. The reputation of the *Post* as an able and fearless advocate of Democratic principles is so well and widely established that we need not enlarge upon its high claims to a generous and earnest support. The fact that the *Post* is well sustained is evidence sufficient that the Democracy of the State appreciate at their proper worth the ability and valuable services which it has on all occasions rendered to the party whose cause it so faithfully and so consistently advocates.

—The attention of our readers is directed to the card in our advertising department of Mr. Wm. Murray, now and for many years past a leading and enterprising merchant of Altoona, who solicits and certainly deserves the patronage of his many friends in this county, of which he was long a prominent and esteemed citizen. We can truly say from experience that no merchant in the mountain city or elsewhere deals more justly or honorably with his customers, and none we are sure is more worthy of a visit from all who wish to get good goods at honest prices, and that of course includes everybody.

—Ex-Sheriff Baumer, whom the *Herald* sent to Pittsburgh a couple of weeks ago in charge of nine prisoners for the Western Penitentiary and a patient for Dixmont, was presented on New Year's day with a fine gold pen and pencil as a tribute of respect and esteem from F. A. Shoemaker, Esq. The presentation speech was made by the generous donor and replied to on behalf of the worthy recipient by R. L. Johnston, Esq., who of course performed the labor of love in his usual happy and witty strain. For the information of the *Tribune* it is proper to say that no banquet followed the interesting ceremony.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Poor Directors, held at the county almshouse on Tuesday last, Mr. I. C. Wissinger, of Blacklick township, took the place assigned him at the late election as a member of that body, succeeding Mr. Anselm Weakley, of Chest township, whose term expired on that day. The present Board consists of Messrs. Charles Flick, Jesse Patterson and Isaac N. Wissinger. The retiring member, Mr. Weakley, was a faithful, conscientious and intelligent officer, and we have no doubt that his successor, Mr. Wissinger, will do equal justice to the position. More than that, we are sure, could not be expected from any one.

—We learn from Tuesday's issue of the Phila. *Times* that A. C. Mullin, Esq., formerly a citizen of this place and a member of the Legislature from Cambria county, but more recently cashier of a bank in Ashland, was advised on Monday last of a warrant, in the hands of a Schuylkill county officer, for his arrest on the charge of conspiracy to defraud said bank while filling the position above named. Being a holiday, the officer had not been able to have his warrant indorsed by a local magistrate, but Mr. Mullin voluntarily appeared with him before Magistrate Carpenter and entered bail for his appearance at the Pottsville court in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with Mr. Philip Collins as his surety.

—A bear which had long been sought without success was shot and killed in Chest township, a few days ago, by Mr. John Lantzy, who knew where Mr. Bruin was in the habit of frequenting, and lay in wait for him with the result stated. The carcass weighed nearly two hundred pounds.

—During the eventful storm on the night of December 15th a large tree was blown down and fell across the stable of our old friend David Trexler, of Gallitzin township who by the way has had more than his share of misfortunes during the past year or two, and very badly demoralized that structure, but strange to say the horses and cattle in and about the building at the time all escaped unhurt, even a cow which was held fast by the prostrate tree and buried beneath a lot of straw or hay from the mow was gotten out safely and was little if any worse for the tree's-on-able adventure. One chicken only paid the forfeit with it's life.

—A Fair for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Name in this place, or rather a continuation of the same old Fair, has been in operation at the Gurley building, on High street, with rather indifferent success, since the night after Christmas, and will remain open until to-morrow (Saturday) evening, when many if not all the articles on exhibition will be disposed of, including, if all goes well, an elegant gold watch and several other valuable prizes. All who can afford to help a good cause, however small their contribution, should not fail to visit the Fair this evening and to-morrow evening. There is no telling, you know, who may win the watch and other valuable articles.

—A resident of Tuckahoe, Blair county, who calls himself Campbell, but whose real name is John Williams, was arrested at Port Matilda, Centre county, not long since, and brought to this place and committed to jail to await trial for the rather unique crime of stealing a cow from Mrs. Tillie Kirkpatrick, a widow lady, of Carroll township, which he subsequently sold to an Altoona lady named Parker, and from whom it was recovered on a writ of replevin by its lawful owner. Williams, who is a notorious character, having already served one term in the penitentiary, is said to have sold four or five other cows in Altoona which were in all probability obtained in the same way.

—Our young friend C. S. Clark, better known as Sumner Clark, has made his debut in Marengo, Iowa, his present home, as Edward Mordaunt, the leading character in the thrilling temperance drama of "The Drunkard's Warning" and as Mr. Mackintosh Moke in the new and original side-splitting farce of "Turn Him Out," both which were performed on the evenings of Dec. 22d and Jan. 2d, to no doubt large and appreciative audiences, by the Dillin Comedy Company, a local dramatic association which has at least the merit of presenting a play bill which for mechanical execution does infinite credit to the *Democrat* printers of that city. Sumner has a taste and talent for the histrionic art which few can excel, and we feel confident that his parts at least in the plays presented were faithfully executed.

—Mary Toney, who for the past thirteen years or more was employed as cook at the Bedford House, in Bedford, Pa., died very suddenly a couple of weeks ago from fright and over-exertion, the result of a fire which broke out in a rear building attached to the hotel and badly damaged and for a time threatened to destroy the entire building as well as much other property adjoining, but which through the almost superhuman exertions of the citizens, the town having no fire apparatus worth talking about, was literally snatched from the burning. The deceased, who was a very large woman, rushed out of the threatened building with an armful of wearing apparel and a band-box in one hand, while with the other she was endeavoring to drag a heavy trunk after her. The latter, however, she finally deserted, and running across the street, uttered a cry of distress, when she was assisted into a neighbor's house, where she died in a few minutes after.

—We are sorry to learn that our young friend and patron, Mr. Wm. Brady, of Summerhill township, whom the Johnstown *Tribune* justly denominates one of the very best passenger engineers on the Pa. R. R., had his right arm fractured between the elbow and wrist while taking the Pacific Express west on last Monday afternoon. The accident happened at Sang Hollow, where water is taken into the locomotive tank from troughs between the tracks while the train is under full headway, and was caused by the shute which is let down for that purpose being caught by the ice in the trough, forcing back the lever on the engine that controls it, and which in turn struck Mr. B. on the arm with the painful result already stated. The injured man left his engine at New Florence, and after having the fractured limb properly adjusted by Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown, returned to his home near Wilmore, where we hope he will soon recover from the mishap.

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WAS IT A MURDER?—The lifeless remains of a man named Anthony Campbell, as many of our readers will no doubt remember, were found one morning about five years ago in the Conemaugh river, some three miles below Johnstown, and the general presumption at the time and up until a couple of weeks ago was that he had been accidentally drowned by falling into the river while in a state of intoxication. This belief has now, however, been shaken if not dispelled by a letter received in Johnstown from a lady residing in Cleveland, Ohio, who declares that her step-son, name not given, has confessed that he murdered and robbed Campbell in Millville borough, and then threw the body into the water at that point, the force of the current, the river running high at the time, carrying it down to the place where it was subsequently found. This alleged confession has recalled to the mind of a gentleman in that vicinity the fact that a scuffle took place on the night of Campbell's disappearance in the rear yard of a disreputable drinking saloon in that borough, and this added to the fact that the deceased was known to have about five hundred dollars in his possession, with which he intended to make the last payment on some property purchased by him from the C. I. Co., and the further fact that when the body was taken from the water it bore marks of violence but no money was found upon it, gives color to the story recently disclosed in regard to his tragic death, and of which his relatives are said to have entertained strong suspicions ever since the sad event. Nothing so far as we know has yet been done toward the arrest of the alleged self-confessed murderer, but it is certainly not improbable to suppose that an inquiry into the matter has at least been instituted.

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WHEN a discoverer of any scientific subject asks the co-operation of the learned in science, to test the merit and truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then to indorse and recommend it, it is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. And all those who have tested it (among whom we may mention Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, Chemists and State Assayers of Massachusetts; Walter Burnham, M. D., Prof. of Surgery in Penn. University, Philadelphia; Geo. Gray, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,) assert it is the best preparation in use for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, creates a new growth. It is certainly worthy of a trial.—*Newburyport Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

FINE DENTAL WORK.—It seems to be generally conceded that DR. QUINCY SCOTT, of Pittsburgh, has no equal in the U. S., in the line of his profession. He was awarded Premiums over all other competitors in the world, at the Centennial Exposition, for the best Dental work—Superior Skill, Workmanship, &c. While his workmanship, skill, &c., are acknowledged to be of a very superior character, yet his prices, in every instance, are astonishingly low. The large amount of business done, is the reason why his prices *are* so low.

Every family is interested in *good* Dental Work, and should read the advertisement carefully of Dr. Scott's, to be found in this paper. His anæsthetic is taken by great numbers, old and young, every day, and has been for years. It is as harmless as water, pronounced so by the leading physicians of the country.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—*An Indiana County Gang in the Toils.*—In a portion of our issue of the 22d ult. we briefly announced the arrest, at the instance of Mr. P. M. Woleslagle, of Wilmore, this county, of two men named Lantz and McMilleu on the charge of shoving spurious coin of the denomination of halves and quarters, and now we find in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Saturday last, which it is proper to say is largely if not entirely indebted to the Johnstown *Tribune* for its information, the following account not only of the arrest of the parties above named, but also of the capture of four other members of the same gang, whose goose was cooked, so to speak, through disclosures made by Lantz and McMillen after their incarceration. The *Gazette* says:

On Friday evening of last week John Lantz and Shirley B. McMillen, of Indiana county, were lodged in jail in this city to await trial on a charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit half and quarter dollars and nickels. They were arrested at Lilly's station, in Cambria county. After their imprisonment they divulged the location of the places where these bogus coins were being manufactured, and stated that one den could be found at a farm house known as Decker's Point, six miles from the village of Marion, in Indiana county, and the other at a lonely house in the pine region of Clearfield county, nine miles north of Glen Hope, and just across the borders of Cambria. On Friday evening last Mr. Thompson R. Kimmell, Deputy U. S. Marshal for the Western district, accompanied by constable George W. Pringle, of Wilmore, proceeded to Indiana, for the purpose of trying to effect the capture of the gang. On Saturday they went to Marion, and through the agency of Dr. Thompson, who owns a store near their objective point, they succeeded in making the acquaintance of a man named Kinney, who had been initiated only a few days previous into the mysteries of making and passing counterfeit coin, and who proffered his services in capturing the counterfeiters. That night they went to Thompson's store, at Decker's Point, but the men they expected to find there were absent. Waiting until after midnight they proceeded to the house of Dick Ayres, where one of the manufactories was supposed to be located, and surrounded the building. The U. S. Deputy entered and found Ayres in bed, while Sanford Mardis occupied a couch in another part of the building. Both were sound asleep at the time, and the officers had no difficulty in placing bracelets on the wrists of Mardis, without disturbing his repose. Ayres was also secured in like manner, and a search of the premises then made. Nothing was found to indicate their calling, except about a gallon of plaster paris, which was evidently used for making molds, and a small file, which served the purpose of milling the imperfect edge of the coin just at the vent where the metal was poured into the cast. The prisoners were taken to Indiana and put in jail there, after which the officers, together with Kinney, started for Glen Hope, in Clearfield county, where they arrived on Tuesday. At this place two more men were secured, and with this reinforcement the party started out into the pine regions for the house of a man named Sands, which they reached about midnight on Tuesday. Entering the building they found Scott Mardis, *alias* Scott Smith, and Adam Leck, *alias* Walters, sitting at a stove eating apples. They were arrested, and then the house was searched. There were found two molds made out of plaster paris, and which were used for the coining of half dollars.—These are very ingeniously constructed, and evidenced considerable skill on the part of the manufacturer. The officers also found in the house a quantity of bogus halves, which had evidently been made quite recently. Mardis and Leck were taken to Johnstown on Wednesday, where an information was lodged against them before U. S. Commissioner Rutledge. On Thursday they, together with the two who had been committed to the Indiana prison, had a hearing, and in default of $2,000 bail each they were ordered to be committed to jail in this city for trial at the February term of court. They were brought here and incarcerated last evening. It may be remembered that on the 30th of May, 1873, Scott Mardis was arrested at Sandy Vale Cemetery, in Johnstown, on a charge of uttering counterfeit money. He was brought to Pittsburgh, and pending the session of the United States District Court Mr. Swoope, the then District Attorney, died. Through some technicality Mardis managed to evade the meshes of the law, and was discharged. Since then he had been keeping pretty shady. The arrest of these men will break up a very extensive gang.

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A GOOD SHOWING.—The exhibit presented below of the business done by the Johnstown Savings Bank for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1st, 1876, as set forth in the sixth annual report of that institution, which also shows its resources to be $311,601.48, and places its liabilities, including $13,736.20 of a contingent fund, at the same figures, is evidence sufficient, we take it, of the confidence reposed in the stability and good management of that well known and certainly well patronized banking house. Here are the facts and figures:

STATISTICAL.

Number of Depositors	2,381
Number of open accounts	1,336
Average to each Depositor	$216.94
Adults	1,579
Minors	802
Males	1,658
Females	723
Rate of Dividends for 1871	6 per cent.
Rate of Dividends for 1872 to 1877	6 per cent.

Apropos of this very creditable showing on part of the Johnstown Savings Bank, the following which we clip from an exchange will prove interesting:

There are many men who earn good wages and thereby provide comfortable homes, with food and clothing, for their families when they have employment, and whatever of their wages is left goes for beer and other injurious liquors. When such a state of affairs as we have experienced during the past year comes upon them, and their employment fails, they are in destitution and want.—There is no fund in the Savings Bank to draw upon upon, and vain regrets come to them of hard-earned money thrown away on that which can only injure. The Savings Bank is the poor man's friend, and comes to him in the time of prosperity and says "I will keep the pennies you can save, and will employ them for your benefit, and when adversity and want come upon you, call on me and I will return your hard-earned dollars with increase."

The past year has proved one of bitter experience to many, but if they will heed the lesson it teaches and will lay by as God prospers them, in years to come they will remember with gratitude the hardships through which they have passed. Make the resolve now to throw away your money no longer for drink, but to lay it by for a day of need.

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—A very interesting and enjoyable entertainment, consisting of music, singing, declamations, dialogues, etc., was given at the Congregational church in this place on Wednesday evening last, but it affords us no pleasure to say that, owing to the inclement weather, and mayhap to the stringency of the money market, the audience was no, in point of numbers what it should have been. The entertainment itself was participated in by the choir and several other proficient vocalists, as well as by scores of little folks, all of whom acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The singing by the full class, comprising nearly if not quite two hundred voices, was exceedingly pleasing, and the poetical recitations of the little girls and boys, many of whom were scarcely "knee high to a hopper-grass," were very entertaining, not to say wonderful, considering that "you'd scarce expect one of my age," etc. The efforts of little Harry Shryock, a Wilmore youth of twelve or fourteen years, who recited "The Rights of Boys" and "Socrates Snooks" with a grace, clearness and precision that was really astonishing, were heartily encored, as indeed were many others of the literary and musical morceaus embraced in the well arranged programme. All in all, it was an entertainment such as our Congregational friends, possessing as they do abundant talent and taste for such enterprises, know full well how to get up and carry through to a successful issue.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

CONTINUED!

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS!

LADIES wishing to secure good bargains in Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, and General Dry Goods, should call on us during our clearing out sale—our whole stock being marked down to and under cost, so as to effect a rapid clearance, to make way for large additions to our premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Market Street and Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH.

THEY have a sovereign cure for quinsy in Cambria county. The editor of the Ebensburg *Herald* was doctored thus: They boiled a swallow's nest in vinegar and mixed it with corn meal. Then, whether the patient swallowed it, or used it as a poultice, we don't know. The *Cambria Freeman* is not always particular about little details. Anyway, a cure was effected in less than forty-eight hours.—*Franklin Spectator.*

G. Whitaker, what a "gaumix" you must be! Why the *Herald* man swallowed it, of course. Any d. f. ought to know that a swallow's nest is of very little account, especially as a cure for quinsy, without (a) swallow-in' it.

OBITUARY.

MCCARTHY.—Died, in Gallitzin township, on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1876, REGINA CATHARINE, the beloved and amiable wife of John McCarthy, and eldest daughter of David and Ann Eliza Trexler, aged 23 years, 5 months and 18 days. Interment in the Catholic cemetery at St. Augustine on Christmas day.

O'NEILL.—Died, in Munster township, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31st, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with true Christian fortitude and an earnest and abiding faith in the mercy and goodness of God, Miss ISABELLA O'NEILL, sister of Mr. M. M. O'Neill, of this place, aged about 56 years. Interred in St. Mary's (Catholic) cemetery, Loretto, on Tuesday last.

HUFF.—Died, in Greensburg, on the 20th ult., a daughter of Geo. F. and Ettie Huff, aged 3 years.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to distribute the fund in the hands of H. KINKEAD, Esq., assignee of Florence Willebrand, as shown by his account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties having claims are requested to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor.
Jan. 5, 1877.-2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN SLATTERY, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent, late of Washington township, having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement and allowance.
J. W. CONDON, Executor.
Jan. 5, 1877.-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN HEWITT, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of John Hewitt, late of Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly probated for settlement.
THOMAS HEWITT, }
JOSEPH CRISTE, } Executors.
Jan. 5, 1877.-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JAS. JOS. DEARMITT.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Jas. Jos. Dearmitt, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WAGNER, }
JAMES McMULLEN, } Executors.
Jan. 5, 1877.-6t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the hotel of J. S. Kiel, in the village of Portage, on SATURDAY, FEB'Y 3d, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, of which JAMES J. MCGOUGH died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND situate in the village of Portage, Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Wm. McKenzie, I. C. Caldwell, and others, containing 40 Perches, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story PLANK HOUSE.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bond of the purchaser.
DANIEL BOYLE,
VALENTINE CRAMER,
Executors of JAS. J. MCGOUGH, dec'd.
Jan. 5, 1877.-3t.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE!
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, I will offer at Public Sale, near the late residence of Wm. Larimer, deceased, in Cambria township, on SATURDAY, FEB'Y 24th, 1877, the following described property, to wit: That certain PIECE or PARCEL of LAND beginning at a post corner of lands of Robert and John T. Williams; thence by lands of John T. Williams, east 102 perches, to a maple; thence by other lands of the heirs of Wm. Larimer, north 259 perches, to a post; thence north 70 degrees, west 32 perches, to a beech; thence north 20 deg., east 32 perches, to a chestnut; thence north 70 degrees, west 23 perches, to a white oak; thence south 79 degrees, west 54 perches, to a hickory; thence south 36 degrees, west 22 perches, to a Spanish oak; thence by land of R. Williams, south 277½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing 190 ACRES, more or less.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.
☞Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.
MARY JANE LARIMER,
Executrix of William Larimer, dec'd.
Cambria Twp., Jan. 5, 1877.-3t.

DON'T YOU KNOW

CARPETS.	What to Do?	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	Why visit Al-	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	toona and buy	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	your Carpets,	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	Oil Cloths, Dry	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	Goods, Dress	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	Goods, Notions,	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	Carpet Chain,	OIL CLOTHS.
CARPETS.	Cotton Yarn,	OIL CLOTHS.
DRY GOODS.	&c., from WM.	AND NOTIONS.
DRY GOODS.	MURRAY,	AND NOTIONS.
DRY GOODS.	who keeps the	AND NOTIONS.
DRY GOODS.	largest assort-	AND NOTIONS.
DRY GOODS.	ment in the city	AND NOTIONS.
DRY GOODS.	and sells at pri-	AND NOTIONS.
DRY GOODS.	ces which other	AND NOTIONS.
DRY GOODS.	dealers cannot	AND NOTIONS.
Great Variety.	match. Wake	Great Variety.
Great Variety.	up when you go	Great Variety.
Great Variety.	there, and find	Great Variety.
Great Variety.	the place where	Great Variety.
Great Variety.	no advantage is	Great Variety.
Great Variety.	taken and no	Great Variety.
Great Variety.	tricks of trade	Great Variety.
Great Variety.	practiced—at	Great Variety.

1317 ELEVENTH AVE.,
[1-5.] Altoona, Pa. [6m.]

WITH COMPETITORS FROM
ALL OVER THE WORLD,
THE ONLY CENTENNIAL
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
FOR DENTAL EXHIBIT WAS

NATIONAL EXH
AWARDED BY
UNITED STATES
CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION
DELPHIA MDCCCLXX

—TO—
Dr. Quincy A. Scott,
278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

For finest specimens of Natural Teeth filled with pure Gold and Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platinum, Vulcanite, Celluloid, Rose Pearl, Ebony Gum, English Flesh-color Gum, Mineral Base, and Scott's Gum Enamelled Base. Also, for the Great Atmospheric Disk, for retaining Artificial Teeth firmly in place.

In addition to this high recognition of Dr. Scott's Great Dental Skill he is also endorsed by the leading Editors, Physicians, Ministers, Attorneys, and Business men of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Scott continues inserting the finest Gold fillings at from $1 to $5, and the best Vulcanite sets of teeth for $12; other styles for $15 to $75,

FINE GOLD SETS, $75 to $150.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in ALL styles of work. Fine Gold sets warranted to be THE BEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and *absolutely safe* anæsthetic for the painless extraction or painless filling of teeth, and run no risk

LAUGHING GAS IS DANGEROUS.

Write to above address and make an appointment, and you will only have to remain in Pittsburgh one day to get a set of teeth or have any operation performed.

The Centennial specimens are now on exhibition at 278 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county will be held at the office of said company, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 8th of JANUARY, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Dec. 22, 1876. 3t.

THE CROWDS OF PEOPLE
WHO DAILY CONGREGATE AT THE
NEW CASH STORE
—OF—
PRYCE, BAXTER, JONES & CO.,
BEAR AWAY WITH THEM
AMPLE TESTIMONY
THAT THE
Great Eldorado
—FOR—
CHEAP GOODS
OF ALL KINDS
HAS BEEN FOUND AT LAST!
—WHERE—
BETTER BARGAINS!
AND MORE OF THEM!
FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY,
CAN BE HAD THAN AT
Any Other STORE in Northern Cambria.
—AND THE—
REASON WHY THIS IS THUS
will be apparent to all when we say, as we can and do without fear of successful contradiction from any source, that
WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK
to be found in Ebensburg;
WE SELL FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY
—treating our customers all alike;
WE ACCUMULATE NO BAD DEBTS
for cash buyers to pay;
WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN BLANKETS,
Flannels, Cassimeres, &c.;
WE BUY ALL OUR OTHER GOODS
in large quantities and at the lowest prices attainable; hence it is that we are enabled to
SELL AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES
than the credit system will afford.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
and invite comparison as to the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them.
We Receive New Goods Every Day
and give our customers the benefit of any decline in price as soon as it occurs.
WE MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
LUMBERMEN'S FLANNEL.
WE WANT AND WILL PAY THE BEST PRICES FOR
500 DOZEN EGGS,
500 KEGS OF BUTTER,
2,000 LBS. FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

NOTE.—Having recently enlarged our Store Rooms to double their former capacity, we are better prepared than ever to accommodate and wait upon the crowds who daily throng our establishment in quest of good goods at bottom prices, and would therefore solicit all who have not yet paid us a visit to do so at once, and be convinced, as we are sure they will be, that we mean exactly what we say when we assure all the world and the rest of mankind that we are on the warpath against high prices and intend to fight it out to the bitter end. So bring along your cash or produce and see what you will see in the way of big bargains.
Respectfully yours,
Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co.
Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1876.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.
DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3.'75.-1y.]

GOOD
ADVERTISING!

$3,25040 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty States, will be sold for $700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of the papers, giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York.
Nov. 24, 1876.-4to.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, to report distribution of the money in the hands of John A. Blair and John Lewis, acting Assignees of the "Ebensburg Mining and Manufacturing Company," (as shown by their first and partial account,) to and amongst the parties entitled to receive the same, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Dec. 29, 1876.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Joseph Criste, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Ann Kearney, late of Munster township, dec'd, as shown by his first and final account, to and among the parties entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office, in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment; when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
Dec. 21, 1876.-3t.* J. G. LAKE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Charles Buxton, administrator of Israel Goughnour, dec'd, as shown by his first and partial account, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties having claims are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Dec. 18, 1876.-3t.

WATCHMAKING.—Having taken the room formerly occupied by H. Kinkead, Esq., in the rear of the old FREEMAN office and next door to M L Oatman's store, High street, the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to repair clocks watches, jewelry, etc., at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living prices. Please give me a call. CARL RIVINIUS,
Late with Mr. Jos. Weisser.
Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1876.-1y.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ONLY REMEDY
FOR
HARD TIMES.
CHANGE YOUR SURROUNDINGS.

All wanting FRUIT FARMS, especially adapted to the growth of the VINE, where it is an established success and pays LARGE PROFIT. The land is also adapted to the growth of Peaches, Pears, Apples, and small fruits; also, Grains, Grass and Vegetables.

Many hundreds of excellent VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS and FARMS can now be seen.

THE LOCATION is only 31 miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in a mild, delightful climate, and at the very doors of the New York and Philadelphia Markets. Another Railroad runs direct to New York.

THE PLACE is already LARGE, SUCCESSFUL and PROSPEROUS. Churches, Schools, and other privileges are already established. Also, manufactories of Shoes, Clothing, Glass, Straw Goods, and other things, at which different members of a family can procure employment.

It has been a HEALTH RESORT for some years past for people suffering from pulmonary affections, asthma, catarrh, ague and debility, many thousands of whom have entirely recovered.

A new Brick Hotel has just been completed, 100 feet front, with back buildings, four stories high, including French roof, and all modern improvements for the accommodation of visitors.

PRICE OF FARM LAND, $25.00 PER ACRE, payable by installments, within the period of four years. In this climate, 20 acres of land planted out to vines will count as much as 100 acres further north.

Persons unacquainted with Fruit Growing can become familiar with it in a short time on account of surroundings.

FIVE ACRES, ONE ACRE, and TOWN LOTS, in the towns of Landisville and Vineland, also for sale.

Whilst visiting the Centennial Exposition Vineland can be visited at small expense.

A paper containing full information will be sent free of cost on application to CHARLES K. LANDIS, VINELAND, N. J.

The following is an extract from a description of Vineland, written by the well-known agriculturist, Solon Robinson, and published in the New York *Tribune*:

All the farmers were of the "well to do" sort, and some of them, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gardening, have grown rich. The soil is loam, varying from sandy to clayey, and surface gently undulating, intersected with small streams and occasional wet meadows, in which deposits of peat or muck are stored, sufficient to fertilize the whole upland surface, after it has been exhausted of its natural fertility.

It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitably productive as when cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; *and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate.* [8-25.-1y.]

Furs Wanted

JOSEPH WEISSER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

IS prepared to buy FURS of all kind, for which he will pay the highest price in CASH. Red and Grey Fox, Bear, Raccoon, Otter, Mink and Muskat skins are specially desired.

P. S.—A large assortment of elegant CLOCKS on hand and for sale at the very LOWEST FIGURES. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired and warranted, and that too at lower rates than has heretofore been charged in this community. Those who have tried me know what I can do and those who have not are respectfully invited to give me a call. JOSEPH WEISSER.
Dec. 1, 1876. Colonnade Row, Ebensburg.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876 -1y.*

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

REMARKABLE CLOCKS.

We gave, on page 371 of this volume, a description of a clock, which has the odd and feature that it oscillates while the pendulum is stationary. The novelty of this clock (the invention of M. Guimet) is in the form; the principle is old, and clocks may be seen, suspended in shop windows, which oscillate like pendulums while the escape wheel works on an anchor on the top of a pendulum rod, which, however, in place of being movable, is fixed in the table under the clock, making it stationary; while the escape wheel, by the reaction of the pressure of its teeth upon the anchor, moves to the right and left, and communicates this movement to the whole clock. Usually the suspension rods of these clocks are of such a length as to make the whole clock a second pendulum; and these rods are composed of bars of steel and brass, to compensate properly for changes of their length by temperature. In this case, these clocks are, if well made, excellent time pieces; and they are often used by watchmakers as regulators.

Another remarkable kind of clock which recently has been imported, and put on exposition in New York city, consists of a glass disk with the figures of the hours on it and hour and minute hands loosely slipped on a pivot in the center. The hands can be taken off, and no works whatever are visible nor can any connection of the hands with anything be seen, notwithstanding that the hands point always to the right hour and minute; and even when turned round or even whirled by hand they will, after some revolutions and oscillations, come back to the right place. They are well called mysterious clocks, and spectators are assured that they are not moved by electricity. This is true; and the whole secret is in the counterpoise of the hands, each of which has a heavy arrow point at the long end, and at the short end a hollow round box. In this box are the works of a watch, which are so placed as to leave an annular space between them and the circumference of the box; and in this space in a counterpoise which is connected with the works so as to revolve once in 12 hours for the hour hand, and once in an hour for the minute hand; the revolution of the counterpoise inside the box shifts the center of gravity of the hand, so as to give the hand, successively, the necessary direction. Thus when the counterpois is the furthest from the axis, it brings the center of gravity opposite the arrow point, and the hand will point upward to 12; when, on the contrary, the counterpoise is between the axis and the arrow point, the center of gravity will be there, and the arrow will point downward, to 6. In the intermediate sideward position of this revolving counterpoise, the center of gravity of the whole will be displaced sideways, and the hand point at 8, 9, 10, or 2, 3, 4, according to the shifting.

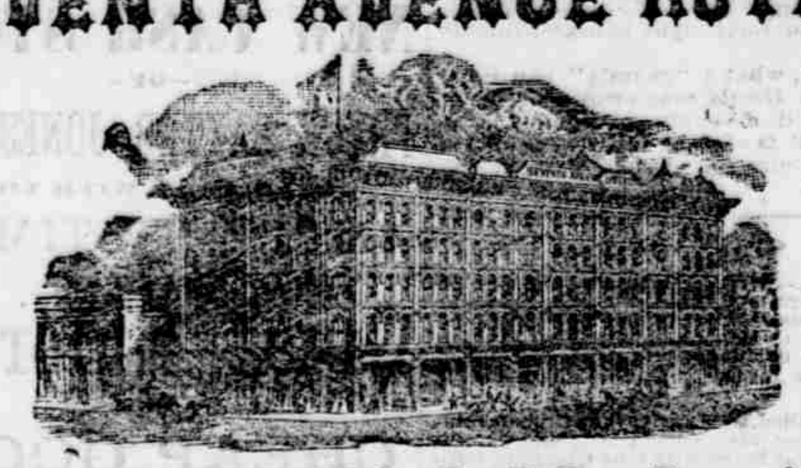
This clock was patented in this country on September 1, 1874, by Henry Robert, a clockmaker of Paris, France. Lately Mr. Robert has considerably improved on the plan, especially by using very light and very heavy metals in combination, so as to have a sufficient contrast in weight for obtaining the right effect. The hidden counterpoise, moving in the hollow box, is of platinum, so as to take up as little room as possible, and the hand with its arrow point is of aluminum, the lightest known metal.—*Scientific American.*

OLD-TIME FUNERAL CUSTOMS.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "A nonagenarian thus describes her recollections of an important local funeral: When Jere Stebbins, of West Springfield, was buried, in 1817, Hon. Jonathan Smith, Dr. Seth Lathrop, and Deacon Pelatiah Bliss, were among the pall bearers, and, according to custom among the wealthy classes, each of the pall bearers, when notified, received a scarf to be worn at the funeral. At the time of the funeral each of the bearers found a pair of white gloves on the lid of the coffin for use on that occasion. The body was borne to the grave on a bier or frame, mounted on the shoulders of four stalwart men, and these were duplicated for the purpose of resting each other on the march. To help carry the coffin of a neighbor and friend was a mark of honor which people aspired to, as they do for other distinctions now. The idea of using a hearse for the conveyance of human remains was rarely entertained then except by the poor and friendless. If the distance was great, say two or three miles, the pall-bearers were treated to liquor on the march; but at Mr. Stebbins' funeral they were all invited back to the house, to be treated from the sideboard, where three decanters were set out, and all kinds were freely tested. This same Stebbins had seven sons, one of whom was lost at sea, and the tradition is that on the night he was supposed to be drowned his father and mother heard minute guns all night. This Stebbins family, once so large and prosperous there, is almost extinct, and Solomon Stebbins, of the City Library, is the only male representative remaining.

AN English paper, the *Builder*, has the following; our housekeeping readers can easily try the experiment: A correspondent states that he has made the simple discovery that hard waters are rendered very soft and pure, even rivaling distilled water, by merely boiling a two ounce phial, say in a kettleful of water. The carbonate of lime and any impurities will be found adhering to the phial. The water boils very much quicker at the same time. The knowledge of this simple fact will prove a boon to housewives and laundresses.

HENRY W. KANAGA. FRANK MACDONALD.

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,



H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors,

LATE PROPRIETORS OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Terms, $2.50 and $3 per Day. **PITTSBURG, PA.**

One of the most desirable places to stop at West of the Mountains.

Accommodations for 300 Guests.

The above House, opened last Spring for the reception of guests, is most centrally located in the business portion of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is **Entirely new and furnished throughout in the most improved style,** and is in every respect a first-class Hotel, with all modern improvements, having the electric telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first-class passenger elevator, with all safety patents attached.

Ventilation of the House perfect. Safeguards on every floor against accidents by fire. Practically Fire-proof.

☞ REDUCTION FROM THE STATED PRICES TO PARTIES REMAINING A WEEK OR SO. ☜

[11-3.] **The Cuisine Department will be a Leading Feature.** [2m.]

Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. McDonald Crossan, - - - - - Proprietor.

Reduction of Rates:

Rooms, with Board, 3 to $1, according to location.

☞ PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT, MAKING ALL FLOORS EASY OF ACCESS. SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE OF THE BEST ORDER. VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE PERFECT. HAS THE IMPROVED ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM EACH CHAMBER.

This House is eligibly located on the corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, in the immediate vicinity of the manufacturing agencies, and commands a fine view of the Monongahela River and surroundings. [10-20.-3m.]

"LA PIERRE" HOUSE,

CORNER BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House, most pleasantly located on Broad and Chestnut streets, has all the modern improvements, including Passenger Elevator, &c. It is first class in all its appointments. Price per day from $2.50 to $4, according to length of time and location of room.

STREET CARS RUN DIRECT TO CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

[10-20.-4m.] **J. BUTTERWORTH, Proprietor.**

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.

[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE.
QUEENSWARE.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Nov. 19 1875.-tf.

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock. A. COHS & CO.,
319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-16.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, LORETTO, PA.—Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general and summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.
W. J. BONNER.

Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf.

Miller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE."

Corner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,

GREENSBURG, PA.

Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.

[9-4.,'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Sisters of St. Joseph have opened a Boarding School for Young Ladies at St. Mary's Convent, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

TERMS, $150 per annum, payable in advance. Music and Languages, extra charge. [9-1.-3m.]

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,

IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House.
Aug. 25, 1876.-tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [11-14.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

The Gooose-Bone as a Weather Prophet.

The goose-bone is more closely watched in Kentucky than in any other part of the country. It has been handed down among the early traditions of the State and may be called the Kentucky weather prophet. It is to be found in nearly every Kentucky country home and in many parts of the State the farmers consult it, and prepare for handling their crops in accordance with its reading. The prophecy of the goose-bone does not extend beyond the year in which the goose was hatched, and the prediction is for the three winter months only. Take the breast-bone of last spring's goose and divide it into three equal parts and the different divisions will represent December, January, and February. The breast-bone of a goose is translucent, and if clear when held up to the light the weather will be mild and pleasant; but if covered with cloud like blots it will be gloomy and cold; the heavier the blots, the colder will be the weather.

A study of this year's goose-bone indicates that the weather for December will be cloudy and gloomy, probably with much rain and snow, very cold, and, withal, a very disagreeable month. About the last of December we shall have some cold weather, which will continue to grow colder as January advances. The month of January will be a cold one throughout, with some very severe weather during the last part of the month. On the prophecy of the goose-bone, it may be predicted that about the last of January we will have the coldest weather experienced for a number of years. February will be more pleasant and spring-like, betokening an early return of the flowers. During the last of the month, however, there will be a few cold days, but no severe weather.

Such is the prophecy of the goose-bone, and as we have the word of a good old farmer up in Woodford county that it has not failed for fifty years we may as well prepare to meet it, and need not be surprised if we have good skating on the Ohio River during the latter part of January.—*Louisville Commercial.*

PAINT YOUR FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Millions of dollars are lost annually in the United States, by neglect to paint wagons, plows, harrows, &c. These things, if well painted and kept under cover when not in use, will last three times as long as they will when not repainted after two or three years use. Any farmer can paint these things. All that is needed is Venetia red and linseed oil, half raw and half boiled, then wash the implement to be painted, thoroughly, and proceed to apply the paint. Even pleasure carriages can be nicely painted at about one tenth the cost when painted by a carriage maker. A farmer says: "After paying twenty dollars every other year to the carriage-makers for painting and varnishing my buggy, and being without the use of it for fifteen days while at the shop I concluded to inquire into the matter a little, believing all that a farmer can do towards keeping his tools and farm machinery in order should be done at home. We too often employ the mechanic to mend our harness, when we can do it quite as well, though at all times not quite so smoothly. The next time my buggy needed painting, I called at the carriage shop, and enquired what they would paint it for. They would clean and put on one coat of paint and varnish for fifteen dollars, and for all necessary repairs in wood, iron or leather, they would charge at the rate of thirty cents an hour; and add the value of materials used; for two coats of paint and one varnish, twenty dollars, and two weeks time to do the work in. I concluded to paint and varnish it myself, and the result was that it cost me in paint and varnish only $1.50, and the work was done as well, so far as I could see, as they would have done it. I gave it two coats of black carriage paint and one coat of varnish."

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1876.-tf.

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139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

JAMES WILKINSON..................H. T. O'FRIEL.

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☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12—tf.)

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
March 23, 1876.-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

TO ALL!

DR. SWAYNE,

The discoverer and compounder of the far-famed

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY,

And other valuable preparations, entered upon his professional career with the important advantage of a regular Medical Education in one of the oldest and best schools in Philadelphia and perhaps in the world. He subsequently served a faithful term of practice in the Philadelphia Dispensary, and for many years attended also in the Hospital. In these institutions he enjoyed the most ample opportunities of obtaining an insight into diseases in all their various forms as well as for ascertaining the best methods of their treatment. In offering, therefore, to the people of the United States the fruits of his extensive professional experience in the medical compounds as the best results of his skill and observation, that he feels that he is but proffering a boon to every family throughout the land, resting, as he does, confidently, in the merits and efficacious virtues of the remedies he herewith commends. The vast amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven "Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry" the most efficacious remedy known, and it is admitted by our most eminent physicians, and all who have witnessed its wonderful healing properties. The Wild Cherry, in all ages of the world and in all countries where it is known, has been justly celebrated for its wonderful medical qualities, but its great power to cure some of the worst and most distressing diseases among us, was never fully ascertained until the experiments of that skillful physician, Dr. Swayne, had demonstrated its high adaptation, in combination with Pine Tree Tar and other equally valuable vegetable ingredients, which, chemically combined, renders its action tenfold more certain and beneficial in curing all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs. Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Compound strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy actions, invigorating the nervous and shattered constitution. It does so without prostrating or weakening the body in any way. It cures not only the lungs and liver, but every organ dependent upon a wasted or impoverished state of the blood.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER, two miles from Skippackville, Montgomery county, Pa., contracted a serious cold, which settled upon his lungs, with a violent cough, pains in side and breast, and short breath. The symptoms became very alarming; an abscess formed in the lungs and made its way through the side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that his physician thought that the power or functions of one of his lungs was totally destroyed, and therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until he was wasted and worn to a skeleton. He was advised to make use of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and through its use was restored to health.

In every section of the country there are persons who have been cured of consumption, in its several stages, by the use of Dr. Swayne's Medicine. Many have been restored to health after being confined to their beds, reduced to mere skeletons, and troubled with cough, night sweats, hectic fever, and all other indications of an advanced stage of disease. It is true that in all cases where cures are affected the patient must have some lungs remaining, but thousands of

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

have descended to their graves who might have been cured if they had used "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry" in time.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Isaac H. Herbein, Strausstown, Berks county, Pa., says: I have made use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for many years, and it always proves effectual in curing long-standing coughs and all pulmonary affections. I believe it to be the very best remedy of the kind in the market.

Dr. Thos. J. B. Rhodes, Boyertown, Berks county, Pa., writes: Your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years, and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatic affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice.

Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

Itching Piles

Are generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration; distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing or in bed after getting warm; oftentimes shows itself around the private parts and frequently females are sorely afflicted, extending into the vagina, proving very distressing. Cases of long standing are permanently cured by simply applying

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

HERE IS THE PROOF:

Dr. Swayne & Son: Enclosed please find one dollar for two boxes of your ointment for Itching Piles. These are for some of my friends who are afflicted with this distressing complaint. The box you sent me a year ago I am glad, yes, I am proud to say it made a perfect cure. I think its efficiency should be published through the length and breadth of the land. You can publish this if you think proper.
DAVID GROSSNICKLE.
Ladiesburg, Frederick Co., Md.

Reader! If you are suffering with this annoying complaint, or Tetter, and crusty, scaly, itchy skin disease, go to your druggist and get a bottle of Swayne's All-Healing Ointment. It will surely cure you. Price, 50 cents a box; 3 boxes $1.25; 6 boxes $2.50. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

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The most	London Hair Color Restorer London Hair Color Restorer
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Restorative ever	London Hair Color Restorer London Hair Color Restorer
Introduced to the	London Hair Color Restorer London Hair Color Restorer
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SAVE YOUR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER OF COLOR is "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER." It penetrates the roots of the hair and stimulates them in the same way that fertilizing agents spread over the ground stimulate the grass roots and cause the blades to spring up in myriads, coating the earth with verdure. It may well be called the fertilizer of the head. To the barren scalp, or where the hair is falling, or becoming gray, dry and withered, "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" thickens and restores it to its pristine beauty and color, and allays all itching, cures dandruff, keep the scalp perfectly healthy, and is a splendid hair dressing.

THE GREAT REPUTATION

which it has attained and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received, are conclusive proof of its great value.

OWN HAIR!

☞ *TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED OF ITS SUPERIOR MERITS.*

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NERVOUS DISEASES
SCIENCE OF LIFE
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The SCIENCE of LIFE;

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JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

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Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

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Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

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HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

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July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

M. A. WESNER, M. D., **Physician and Surgeon.**
CARROLLTOWN, P
Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5 12.'76.]

Something About Insects.

An old friend of mine, an enth
astic philo-apiarian, told me that he
at a friend's house one dry summ
when nearly all the field flowers w
nearly scorched up, he saw thous
of bees busy in a field of clover th
in bloom.

"I wish my bees were here," sa
my friend.

"Probably they are," replied t
gentleman.

"What, at forty miles distance fr

"Yes," said his friend. "On yo
return home dredge the backs of yo
bees with flour as they issue from t
hives in the morning, and we shall see

This was done, and his friend wr
him directly: "There are plenty of yo
white-jacket bees here in the clover

But whatever is the fact with be
ants follow their noses much m
than their eyes. In my garden I
a train of ants ascending an ap
tree; go up by one track, and desce
by another. As in ascending th
passed between two small shoots th
sprung from the bole, I stopped th
passage with a piece of bark. T
ants did not see this obstruction wi
their eyes, but ran bump against
and stood still, astonished. Soo
crowd of them had thus been sudde
stopped, and were anxiously search
about for a passage. By various s
cessive starts forward, they eventu
got around the obstruction and reach
the track on the other side. The l
of scent was renewed, and therefo
ward, on arriving at the barricade th
went without a moment's hesitati
by the circular track I then took m
penkife and pared away a piece of th
outer bark on the open bole where th
ants were descending. The effect w
the same. The scent being tak
away, the ants came to a dead sta
and there was the same confound
crowd, and the same spasmodic at
tempts to regain the road, which be
effected in the same way, the scent be
carried over the shaven part of
bark, and the train ran on as freely a
before.—*William Howitt, St. Nich*
for January.

ORGANS.—The organ, which is t
noblest of musical instruments, wh
er considered in regard to the gra
eur and beauty of its sounds, the va
ety of its powers, or the sacred p
poses to which it is usually dedica
was introduced into the churches
Western Europe by Pope Vital
about the year 660, from the Ea
where it had long been known. In
tenth century organs were not o
common in England but exceed
both in size and compass those of t
Continent. Elfeg, Bishop of W
chester, obtained one for his cathed
in 951, which was the largest t
known. It is described in eight La
verses, by Wolstan, a learned mo
who had often heard it play. The fo
lowing is the translation by Mason
his *Essay on Instrumental Chu*
Music:

Twelve pair of bellows, rang'd in stated
Are joined above, and fourteen more be
These the full force of seventy men requ
Who ceaselessly toil and plenteously p
spire;
Each aiding each, till all the wind be
In the close confines of the incumbent bo
On which four hundred pipes in order ra
To bellow forth that blast the chest supp

In the fifteenth century half-to
were introduced at Venice; and i
1470, Bernhard, a German, made th
important addittion of pedals, or foo
keys.

A HISTORY OF CHURCH PEW—I
the early days of the Anglo Sa
and some of the Norman churches
stone bench running around the inte
or of the church, except the east si
was the only sitting accommoda
for its members and visitors. In 1
the people are represented as si
on the ground or standing. A li
later the people introduced low, th
legged stools promiscuously over th
church. Soon after the Norman co
quest wooden seats were introdu
In 1387 a decree was issued in rega
to the wrangling for seats, so comm
that none should call any seat
church his own except noblemen a
patrons, each entering and holdi
the one he first found. From 15
1540 seats were more appropriated, b
cross bar guarded the entrance, be
ing the initial letters of the own
In 1608 galleries were introdu
And as early as 1614 pews were a
ranged to afford comfort by be
baized or cushioned, while the sid
around were so high as to hide th
occupants—a device of the Pur
to avoid being seen by the offi
who reported those who did not st
when the name of Jesus was ment
ed.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A GYMNASTIC PIG.—And now
this—that is to say, in the year 18
a Kentucky pig has suddenly devel
ed a genius for gymnastics and eng
eering which eclipses the prou
previous achievements of his ra
This eminent pig was recently pla
by his owner in a pasture surroun
by a high wall and ornamented by
trees festooned with with wild gra
vines. The walls, however, could
confine his bold and vagrant sp
Selecting a tree standing near th
western wall of the pasture, he ca
fully bit loose the lower end of a st
grapevine which was attached by
tendrils to a limb of a tree, and tak
this improvised rope in his mou
swung himself in the air until he h
gathered an impetus which sent h
over the wall and landed him in t
next field. Though often recapture
he has constantly repeated his ext
ordinary feat, and his intelligent ow
er, instead of cutting down his o
trees to restrain his pig's wander
propensity, has wisely decided to e
cate him for the trapeze business p
vided so noble a spirit proves wil
to minister to the amusement of a ci
cus audience